

Ames, Electa E. (Ray), and Fordyce W.

NUCMC

Papers, 1849-1931

DeRuyter, Madison Co., N.Y.

246 items

12-C

5-10-71

Ames, Electa E. (Ray), and Fordyce W. Papers.
DeRuyter, Madison Co., N.Y.

Fordyce W. Ames, a farmer and one-time school director, was born in Plymouth, New York, in 1820. He and his wife, Electa E. (Ray) Ames (1822-1878), the daughter of Robert and Betsy Ray, were married in 1843. They made their home in DeRuyter, New York, and had eight children. The children are Hartwell, Fred, Henry, Frank N., Willie, John F., and probably Warren W. and Whitford.

The majority of the letters in this collec-

Ames, Electa E. (Ray), and Fordyce W. 2

tion were written by Electa Ames' son, Frank N. Ames, and by her sister, Jane C. (Ray) Warren. Jane and her husband Jared W. Warren were both teachers in Rutherford Co., Tennessee. In a letter of August 27, 1863, Mrs. Warren describes the treatment of slaves before and after Union occupation, a battle which took place on and near her property, and conditions in Tennessee during the Civil War. The letters of Jane and Jared frequently discuss schools and teaching in Tennessee. There are a couple of letters from Electa Ames' brother, J.M. Ray,

Ames, Electa E. (Ray), and Fordyce W. 3
who was a Union soldier during the Civil War.

Ames, Fisher

Papers, 1790-1801

Dedham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

XII-D

1 item

1 item added, 8-25-72

1-28-57

Ames, Fisher. Papers, 1790. Dedham, Norfolk
Co., Mass. 1 item. Sketch

Fisher Ames (1758-1808), lawyer, Federalist leader, and Congressman, wrote on June 5, 1790, to U. S. Judge John Lowell of Mass. about payments to veterans of the N. C. Line in the Revolution. The letter concerns legislation before the House of Representatives to prevent frauds in assignments of back pay. Senate proposals are noted, as also the roles of Vice President John Adams and President Washington. The character of John Jay is reviewed. This session of Congress is described as the "most

Ames, Fisher

2

embarrassing that can be conceived." A picture of Ames and a biographical clipping are included.

1 item added, 8-25-72: A letter from Ames to Benjamin Bourne concerning an unidentified applicant for an editorial position with a Federalist newspaper (February 2, 1801).

MSS.

Ames, James, B., fl. 1834.

Letter, 1834.

1 item.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Commission merchant.

Sect. A

Letter (1834 Dec. 22) with a
completed printed form to T. D. Bowen
of Rhode Island, relating to the export
of cotton to the North and to Europe.
Includes typescript.

1. Cotton trade--Alabama--Mobile.

NcD

19 MAY 88

17975721

NDHYme

Ames, James Tyler

C

Papers, 1865

Chicopee, Hampden Co., Massachusetts

Section A

2 items

2-1-62

Ames, James Tyler. Papers, 1865. Chicopee,
Hampden Co., Massachusetts

James Tyler Ames (1810-1883), mechanic and manufacturer, had one of the largest munitions factories in the North during the Civil War. On Nov. 2 and 18, 1865, W. M. Mitchell writes from Milledgeville and Dougherty County, Georgia, concerning investment in cotton plantation land which he wished Ames to make.

Ames, Jessie (Daniel)

Papers, 1920-1946

Tryon, Polk County, N.C.

Section A

1 item

7-7-71

*More extensive coll.
at UNC, So. Historical
Coll.*

*- see online or
inventory file for
guide*

Ames, Jessie (Daniel). Papers. Tryon, Polk
County, N.C.

Jessie Daniel Ames (Mrs. Roger Post Ames) was born in Palestine, Texas, on Nov. 2, 1883. She received her B.A. degree from Southwestern University (1902) and attended the University of Texas. She married Roger P. Ames in 1905 and had three children. She was active in state organizations, women's suffrage and other rights, race relations, and prison reform in Texas and Georgia. In 1929 she became General Field Secretary of the Commission on Interracial

Ames, Jessie (Daniel).

2

Cooperation and organized the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching in 1930. She has written several books and articles on race relations, education, lynching, and prison reform. She was also active in the National Democratic Party. For more information see American Women, Vol. III, 1939-40. Other papers of hers are in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

The item constituting this collection is a xeroxed copy of an official history, or possibly

Ames, Jessie (Daniel)

3

preparatory notes for a publication on the founding of the Woman's Division of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in 1920 and a brief summary of its activities up to 1940. The Commission, founded in 1918, changed its name in 1944 to the Southern Regional Council. The 119 pages include a footnoted narrative, minutes from meetings, speeches, and reports. The authorship and date of composition are unknown but possibly involve more than one writer. Mrs. Ames added marginal comments in 1946.

Though interracial cooperation was not a

Ames, Jessie (Daniel)

4

popular program among Southern white women in the early decades of the 20th century, some leading women in their cultural and civic organization and church missionary societies began advocating a new program. Upon the advice of Dr. Will W. Alexander, Executive Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Woman's Missionary Council shifted its attention to race relations in 1920. Mrs. Luke G. Johnson and Miss Estelle Haskins attended the convention of the National Association of Colored Women to find out their grievances and recommendations

Ames, Jessie (Daniel)

5

for improving race relations. Despite opposition from some anti-feminist members of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, prominent white women met at Memphis, Tenn., on Oct. 6-7, 1920, and formed a Women's Division. Four prominent Negro women, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. Robert Russa Moton, and Mrs. George E. Haynes spoke to the audience.

The remainder of the paper includes minutes, reports, and speeches and a brief summary of the activities and problems of the Women's

Ames, Jessie (Daniel)

6

Division between 1920 and 1940. Working primarily through state organizations until 1933 and then through the national group, the women promoted study groups, surveys, fund-raising drives, and legislative measures to improve race relations. The most active organizations were the various missionary societies of the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal Churches and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, though denominational rivalries tended to weaken the effectiveness of the Woman's Division. The collection is valuable because of its insights

Ames, Jessie (Daniel)

7

into attitudes toward race, religion, and women
in the South in the 1920's.

Amherst, Sarah (Archer), Countess

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

35-36 ^C
[Recm]

Amick, Jacob and John [?]

Papers, 1813-1873

Randolph County, N. C. [?]

3-27-43

2 vols.

(See also bound
vol. cards)

(53)

Amick, Jacob and John [?]

S-35

Amick, Jacob

Tenor Book and Account Book, 1813-1854.

(Randolph County, N.C.?)

73 pp.

Leather

10x16cm.

Contains rules of harmony, notes for tunes of sacred songs and a few accounts of small scale farming.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

c

53

Amick, Jacob and John [?]

M-36

(Amick, John?)

Ledger, 1854-1873.

(Randolph County, N.C.?)

66pp Board 18x14cm.

GUIDE

MAY 27 1943

MSS.

Sec. A

Amnesty Oaths of Ex-Confederates.

Papers, 1862-1867.

18 items.

**Residents of the Confederate States
of America.**

Amnesty oaths of ex-Confederates.

Cataloged from Guide.

bma

1. Oaths--Southern states.

NcD

10 AUG 98

39670150

NDHYme

[Beacon] D.S.

Amos, Richard

Letters. 1850-1893.

Ayresville, Stokes Co., North Carolina

Section A

	Nov. 5, 1935-	10 pieces	
		12	" added
Apr. 9, 1935.	Jan. 17, 1936	86	"

Amos, Richard

Sketch

Ayersville, Stokes county, N. C.

Letters 1850-1883

108 pieces

This collection of family letters , for the most part, was written before the Civil War. Many of the letters were written from Shelby county, Indiana where one of the Amos brothers had moved. The letters are very scrappy and almost illiterate.

Andersen, Karl Joachim

NUCMC

[RECORD]

Papers, 1882-1899

Copenhagen, Denmark

Section A

46 items

4-1-71

XEROX COPY AVAILABLE

IN on-line catalog as
Andersen, Joachim

Andersen, Karl Joachim. Papers. Copenhagen,
Denmark

Karl Joachim Andersen (1847-1909), Danish flautist, was the most distinguished member of a family of eminent flute players. He was a member of the royal orchestra in Copenhagen (1869-1877). In 1881 he went to Berlin, where he was one of the founders of the Philharmonic Orchestra, filling the place of first flute for ten years and occasionally conducting. In 1894 he became conductor of the palace orchestra at Copenhagen and founded an orchestral

school. He made important contributions to the literature of the flute, including a set of forty-eight studies, "Concertstücke," with orchestral accompaniment.

These letters written in French and German were addressed to Andersen by a number of conductors and musicians in western Europe, Russia, and America. Many of the musicians, if not all, were flautists, and some were professors of flute. The influence and recognition of Andersen's compositions for the flute are apparent in this correspondence.

Andersen, Karl Joachim

3

Perhaps the most eminent of the correspondents was Paul Taffanel of Paris who was solo flautist at the Opéra, 1864-1890, and with the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire from 1867, conductor of these orchestras from 1890 to 1903, and professor of the flute at the Conservatoire from 1893. His eleven letters of 1883-1895 and their contents are:

1883, Jan. 18: the "Concertstücke" and its forthcoming performance by the orchestra; the "Fantaisie Hongroise;"

1883, Feb. 27: success of the performance

Andersen, Karl Joachim

4

of the "Concertstücke" and changes in its orchestration; it was the first work worthy of Taffanel's performance as solo flautist with the orchestra; piccolos;

1883, July 29: two new works that Andersen wanted to dedicate to Taffanel; "Ballade et Danse de Sylphs;" Andersen's disassociation from the opera;

1883, Nov. 11: success of the performance of the "Concertstücke" and his solo; opinions of the works dedicated to him and of "Ballade et Danse de Sylphs;"

Andersen, Karl Joachim

5

1883[?]: the edition of the "Ballade et Danse de Sylphs;"

1888, Sept. 11: Taffanel's activities and their past meeting at Berlin;

1889, Jan. 29: his trip to Russia and plan to visit Andersen in Berlin;

1895, May 5: Andersen's health; Taffanel's work as a conductor and his introduction of Andersen's works to the students at the Conservatoire; request for Andersen to compose a piece for a summer concert; the orchestra's forthcoming performance of "Tannhäuser," the

Andersen, Karl Joachim

6

first in Paris since its introduction in 1861
(noted only);

1895, May 28: the concert piece; physical
problems that hindered flute playing by
Andersen and Taffanel; and the use of
Andersen's "Schule der Virtuosität" at the
Conservatoire;

1895, June 6: the concert piece;

Undated copy in German probably addressed
to someone other than Andersen.

Two letters of 1888 from G. Dumon of the
Conservatoire in Brussels concern the use of

Andersen, Karl Joachim

7

Andersen's compositions at the school.

Some of the compositions listed above were designed for piano and flute.

The other correspondents wrote in German, and their letters have not been read. Some of these people have not yet been identified. The correspondents are: Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Barge, 1st flute, Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, 1867-1897 (8 letters, 1882-1888); W. Bukovsky, teacher at the Royal Music School in Würzburg (1 letter, 1894); Albert Fransella, Professor of Flute, Guildhall School of Music,

Andersen, Karl Joachim

8

principal flautist for the Philharmonic and Queen's Hall orchestras, and director of the London Wind Sextet (3 letters, 1890-1896); Moritz Fürstenau, flautist, music historian, and professor of flute at the Dresden Conservatory (4 letters, 1883-1888); R. Kukula at Vienna (6 letters, 1887-1890); Oskar Köhler, conductor and teacher at the Stern Conservatory, Berlin (2 letters, 1889 and undated); Wilhelm Popp, solo flautist for the Philharmonic Society of Hamburg (1 letter, 1887); Robert E. Seel, flautist, U.S. Marine Band (1 letter,

Andersen, Karl Joachim

9

1899); Richard Unger, solo flautist of the resort orchestra at Homburg-vor-der-Höhe (1 letter, 1891); Theodor Winkler at Weimar (3 letters, 1883-1896); and F. Waterstraat, professor in the Conservatorium, St. Petersburg (3 letters, 1882-1888).

Anderson, Aden

C

Papers, 1842-1854

Frederick co., Maryland

Section A

5 items

OCT 10 '49

GUIDE

Anderson, Aden. Papers, 1842-1854. Frederick
co., Maryland. 5 items. Sketch

Three deeds denoting transfer of land to
Anderson.

Anderson, Albert

C Recon

Papers, 1909

Raleigh, N. C.

Section A

6 items

OCT 10 '49

GUIDE

Anderson, Albert. Papers, 1909. Raleigh, N.C.
6 items. Sketch

Business letters to Jas. M. Templeton, Jr.

Anderson, Carl Lennart

NUCMC

Papers, 1977-1982

Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

SEE SHELF LIST

54 items

10-14-82

Part of the Jay B. Hubbell Center Collection

Anderson, Carl Lennart, 1919-.

Papers, 1979-1981. -- Addition, 24 items.

Shelf location: Hubbell Center

SEE SHELF LIST

Professor of English, Duke University, and Member of the Jay B. Hubbell Center Steering Committee. -- Letters from former graduate students of Robert E. Spiller at the University of Pennsylvania in response to Anderson's request that they write their reminiscences of Spiller, his influence, and his teaching.

Gift, 1986.

Accessioned 12-3-86

Anderson, Carl Lennart. Papers. Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

Carl Lennart Anderson, educator and translator, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1919. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania where in 1948 he received an A.B. degree, in 1951 an M.A., and in 1955 a Ph.D. in English. From 1949 to 1950 he was an Exchange Scholar at Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden. In the academic year 1950-1951 he was a Harrison

Anderson, Carl Lennart

2 :

fellow. The fall of 1951 Anderson became an instructor in English at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont. He taught there until 1955 when in the fall he transferred to Duke University where he has remained.

During the war years of 1944 to 1946, Anderson served in the United States Naval Reserve. Professionally he has been a Fulbright lecturer to the University of Oslo, Norway, during the school year of 1961-1962, and in 1963 he received an American Philosophical Society Re-

search Grant to the Scandinavian countries. During the summer session of 1965 he was a visiting professor at Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. From 1968 to 1969 Anderson was an American-Scandinavian Foundation Bernadotte fellow. From 1973 to 1975 he served as chairman of the Academic Council, Duke University.

Anderson's publications reflect his interest in the Scandinavian countries and their literature. Among his writings are Swedish

Anderson, Carl Lennart

4

Acceptance of American Literature (1957), a translation of Knut Hamsun's On Overgrown Paths (1967), Poe in Northlight: The Scandinavian Response to His Life and Work (1973), Frederika Bremer's Spirit of the New World (1965), and Strindberg's Translations of American Humor (1971).

The Anderson papers consist of two folders of Arlin Turner Festschrift files containing correspondence and miscellany and the Robert E. Spiller File containing letters about

Anderson, Carl Lennart

5

Spiller as a teacher. One anonymous letter is restricted. See accession sheet for stated restriction.

Anderson, Charles M.

OCLC

Papers, 1852-1893

Mt. Solon, Augusta County, Virginia

Section A

1 item and 1 vol.

8-15-66

Anderson, Charles M. Papers, 1852-1893.
Mt. Solon, Augusta County, Virginia

The volume is an account book kept by a tailor. There are entries from 1852 to 1873, but most of the records date during 1852-1858. The tailor was probably Charles M. Anderson, whose name appears on the cover, end pages, and once in an account (the latter being significant since a child of a later generation might have written the names at the end of the book.)

Anderson, Charles M.

2

There is a receipt from 1893.

Anderson, Charles Roberts (1902-)

Papers, 1955-1984

Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina

SEE SHELF LIST 448 items

Part of the Jay B. Hubbell Center Collection

2-12-86

Anderson, Charles R. Papers. Charleston,
Charleston County, South Carolina

Charles Roberts Anderson, professor of English emeritus, was born in Macon, Georgia, 17 October 1902. He received his A.B. degree in 1924 and an M.A. in 1928 from the University of Georgia. He attended Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, from 1924 to 1926. In 1936 he received a Ph.D. in English from Columbia University. His teaching career began with an instructorship in English at the University of Georgia in 1927. Duke University beckoned in 1930 and he remained there until 1941 when John Hopkins University offered him a full

Anderson, Charles R.

2

professorship. He remained at Hopkins retiring as
e Carolina Donovan Professor in 1969. Anderson's early
interest was in Paul Hamilton Hayne but during research
for his dissertation he got sidetracked by Herman
Melville. His first published book was Melville in
the South Seas which Columbia accepted as his disserta-
tion. The Lanier family, distant relatives, then asked
him to edit the Centennial Edition of Sidney Lanier
(10 vols.) which appeared in 1946. He later edited
Selected Poetry and Prose of Sidney Lanier (1969).
Other writings include Emily Dickinson's Poetry: Stair-

Anderson, Charles R.

3

way of Surprise (1960 and 1963), The Magic Circle of
Walden (1968), Charles Gayarré and Paul Hayne: The
Last Literary Cavaliers (1940), Wit and Metaphor in
Walden (1965), James' Portrait of a Lady (1967) and
numerous articles. He also edited American Literary
Masters (2 vols.) (1965), Thoreau's World: Miniatures
from His Journal (1971), and Thoreau's Vision: the
Major Essays. In 1977 he published Person, Place and
Thing in Henry James's Novels. Since his retirement
Anderson has spent his time between England and Charles-
ton, S.C., researching, lecturing, and writing.

In 1975 while nearing the end of his book on Henry James Anderson realized that there was no memorial to James in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey. He immediately contacted the Dean of the Abbey to determine how one went about getting such recognition. The next year was spent carrying out the project which was concluded with a ceremony in Westminster Abbey 17 June 1976 and the unveiling of a marble floor plaque which honors Henry James, Novelist.

The Anderson papers tell the story, mainly through correspondence, of the plaque in Poets' Corner. They are divided into five parts: Correspondence with

Anderson, Charles R.

6

correspondence and a few clippings relating to the publication of Emily Dickinson's Poetry: Stairway of Surprise. Correspondents include Millicent Todd Bingham, Thomas H. Johnson, Thomas J. Wilson, editors from publishers who rejected his manuscript and from Henry Holt and Company, later Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., who accepted and published Emily Dickinson's Poetry.

Recgn

Anderson, Edward C.

Papers, 1861-1863

Savannah, Ga.

Section A

7 items

OCT 11 '49

GUIDE

Anderson, Edward C. Papers, 1861-1863. Savannah, Ga. 7 items. Sketch

Two letters of E. C. Anderson to his wife in Savannah and to his son. These were written while he was in France and England on a mission for the Confederacy. He complains that all parties want to make money out of the negotiations, states that the Republicans had purchased abroad 30,000 almost worthless weapons, and expresses confidence that England and France will come to the aid of the Confederacy.

Anderson, Edward C.

2

The other letters in this collection were also written during the Civil War. One of them was by a Northerner in Savannah who in 1862 was trying to get back to the North. He makes reference to the blockade, says that business has played out in that city, and quotes the price of flour and salt.

W. Stanley Hoole, ed., Confederate Foreign Agent: The European Diary of Major Edward C. Anderson, 1861-1862.

Anderson, Edwin Alexander, Jr.

Papers, 1915-1918

Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N. C.

20-A

13 items and 1 volume

3-19-71

Anderson, Edwin Alexander, Jr. Papers. Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Edwin Alexander Anderson, Jr. was born in 1860 in Wilmington, N. C. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy and made the Navy his career. He served in both the Spanish-American War and World War I. In 1922, he was appointed vice admiral of the European forces and later that year commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet. He retired to Wilmington in 1923 and died there in 1933.

Anderson, Edwin Alexander, Jr.

2

His papers relate to his duty at the Naval War College from 1915 to 1916 and as commander of the American Patrol Detachment in the Caribbean during late 1917 and early 1918. While at the Naval War College, he received and prepared papers concerning logistics and battle tactics. A number of these refer to submarine warfare. His service in the Caribbean is recorded in a typescript of a war diary noting the activities of his command from December, 1917 to January, 1918. The diary refers prin-

Anderson, Edwin Alexander, Jr.

3

cipally to the routine matters of the fleet's operations. There are, however, comments on political affairs in Guatemala and Honduras and the threat of war between those two countries.

Anderson, Florence

Papers, 1865

n.p.

Section A

1 item

7-3-82

Anderson, Florence. Papers. n.p.

The letter of May 20, 1865, written by Florence Anderson to her friend Margareta, gives no indication as to where either lady was located. Although the writer obviously mourns the defeat of the Confederacy, she bows to what she regards as the will of God, recommends that for their own good those who fought for the Confederacy take the oath of allegiance to support the U. S. Government, expresses deep concern over the possible fate of Jefferson

Anderson, Florence

2

Davis, and the feeling that most Southerners approved of his administration. She says that many bitterly denounce the Confederate Congress and Cabinet, and expresses no faith in the outcome of the investigation of the assassination of President Lincoln.

Recon D.S.

Anderson, Francis Thomas

Letters and Papers 1828-1915

Fincastle, Botetourt county, Va.

Cab. 72

2 boxes

OCT 2 : 1936

JAN 2 2 1936

434 pieces

add

2

"

MAR 21 1938

3

"

added

JUL 5

1941

2

"

"

"



Anderson, Francis Thomas Sketch (2)

Margaret Neely in Deleware and then came to Botetourt county, Va. Francis Thomas Anderson had an older brother, John Thomas, a Whig politician of Mt. Joy in Botetourt county in Va., another brother, Dr. William A., and Joseph Reid Anderson of the Tredegar Iron Works was his youngest brother.

Francis Thomas Anderson married Mary Ann Alexander of which union there were born

Anderson, Francis Thomas Sketch 443
Letters and Papers 1828-1915 ~~44~~ pieces
Fincastle, Botetourt county, Va.

Francis Thomas Anderson was born near 1812 at Walnut Hill, the family estate in Botetourt county, Va. He was the son of William and Anna (Thomas) Anderson. William Anderson was a revolutionary soldier and also served in the war of 1812. In civilian life he was a surveyor. William's father, Robert, came from Ireland, married

Anderson, Francis Thomas

Sketch (3)

at least six children: William A. , Francis, Anna, Josephine, Fanny and Mary Evelyn who married William Ballard Bruce of Halifax county, Va.

Francis Thomas Anderson was a prominent man being in the law firm of Anderson nad Glasgow, in the iron business at least by 1840, a member of the House of Delegates a whig leader, Judge of the Va. Supreme

Anderson, Francis Thomas

Sketch (4)

Court of Appeals for the last twelve years of his life and rector of Washington and Lee University.

Francis Thomas Anderson in partnership with Colonel ~~Thomas~~ Shanks and John Thomas Anderson , his brother, developed the Cloverdale furnace in Botetourt around 1840. After 1843 it was virtually a part of the Tredegar Iron Works. The best quality

Anderson, Francis Thomas

Sketch (5)

of iron produced in Va. came from Cloverdale. He was also connected with the Glenwood Furnace in Rockbridge county, Va. The iron business developed so rapidly that more efficient transportation was necessary. John T. and Francis T. Anderson maneuvered in such a fashion that the Va. legislature extended the James river and Kanawha canal from Lynchburg to Buchanan. Anderson hired many slaves for use in his iron works and

Anderson, Francis Thomas

Sketch (6)

he also used many boats for getting his iron to Richmond.

Anderson dealt in wheat, flour and real estate. His legal correspondence declined in the early fifties while the correspondence concerning iron increased.

This set of papers seems to be of considerable importance referring to mining operations and furnaces not mentioned in Bruce's study of iron manufacture. The correspondence is also important in considering Joseph Reid Anderson's activities.

Anderson, George (1819-1896)

Papers, 1870-1885

Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland

18-E

24 items

9-10-70

Anderson, George (1819-1896). Papers.
Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland

George Anderson (1819-1896), British politician and merchant at Glasgow, was that city's Liberal representative in the House of Commons, 1868-1885. He was deputy master of the mint at Melbourne, 1885-1895, and the author of pamphlets on national education, currency, arrestment of wages, and other topics. A biographical sketch is in Frederic Boase, Modern English Biography, IV, 115.

Anderson, George (1819-1896)

2

This political correspondence addressed to Anderson by various prominent individuals is quite miscellaneous and often not particularly informative, although several letters are useful. Topics include: army reform (1870); Gladstone's refusal to go to Glasgow (1871); burials legislation (1878); Gladstone's political plans, farmers and prices, and the Scottish Church (1879); Mecca and Portugal (1881 and 1883); government expenditures (1883); and electoral procedure (1884 and an undated

Anderson, George (1819-1896)

3

letter of Henry James, later Lord Hereford).

Anderson, James (1739-1808)

Papers, 1782

Monkshill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland

XVIII-E

1 item

4-4-68

Anderson, James (1739-1808). Papers, 1782.
Monkhill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland

James Anderson (1739-1808), British economist was noted for his works on agriculture, economics, and the protection of Scottish fisheries.

On July 4, 1782, Anderson wrote about his relationship with Josiah Tucker, economist and divine, and refuted the charge that he had plagiarized Tucker's Cui Bono. Several of Anderson's writings were mentioned.

Anderson, James M. A.

Recon
C

Papers, 1935

Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Section A

1 item

22 pp.

6-28-57

GUIDE

Anderson, James M.^{A.} Papers, 1935. Tuscaloosa,
Alabama. 1 item. Sketch

Mimeograph copy of a speech by James A. Anderson before the Tuscaloosa Kiwanis Club on "The Federal Raid into Central Alabama, April 1865."

He described life in Tuscaloosa during the war and the refugees there; General Hood; preparations for capture of Selma, Alabama; and its importance; skirmish in 1862 near Okolona, Miss.; siege of Mobile, Ala.; General James H. Wilson; purpose of Wilson's raid and the destruction and depredations; Croxton's raid on Tuscaloosa;

Anderson, James M. ^{A.}

2

order of March 30, 1865 by General McCook; General W. H. Jackson and his men; description of defenses and fight at Tuscaloosa, the looting and depredations, etc. which followed; the Alabama Corps of cadets; V.M.I.; the burning of the University of Alabama; a wartime wedding; and disloyalty of citizens.

MSS.

x

Anderson, James B.

Papers, 1861-1898.

10 items.

British cotton merchant.

Collection consists chiefly of diaries from the years 1861, 1873, 1874, 1879, 1880, and 1898 pertaining to Anderson's business, social activities, and travel. Anderson's activities centered around New Orleans from 1874-1880. He also traveled extensively in the U.S. and overseas, with prolonged stays in Egypt and England. Each diary except for 1898 includes an epistolary ledger and lists of accounts. The diary for 1897 is a school diary kept by Ethel F. Anderson, perhaps Anderson's daughter.

NcD

20 APR 95

32342399

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Anderson, James B.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

1. Anderson, James B. 2. Anderson,
Ethel F. 3. Cotton trade--Louisiana--
New Orleans. 4. New Orleans (La.)--
Commerce. 5. Southern States--Economic
conditions--19th century. 6.
Education--History--19th century. 7.
American diaries--Women authors. 8.
Egypt--Description and travel--19th
century. 9. England--Description and
travel--1801-1900. 10. United States--
Description and travel. 11. Genre:
Diaries. I. Anderson, Ethel F.

NcD

20 APR 95

32342399

NDHYme

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Sect. A

Anderson, Lawrence.

Letter, 1844 Apr. 13, Rose Grove, Va.
to Samuel C. Flowers.

1 item.

Concerns various matters in Virginia
such as economic conditions,
agricultural and slave prices, the
presidential election of 1844, and
Henry Clay, as well as news of family
and friends.

1. Virginia--Economic conditions--
19th century. 2. Clay, Henry, 1777-
1852. 3. Presidents--United States--
Election 4. Elections--Virginia

NcD

18 JUN 87

15897598

NDHYme

Recom

C

Anderson, Richard Heron

Papers. 1864 - 1880.

Savannah, Georgia

Section A

2 pieces

JUL 17 1946

GUIDE

1 piece transferred to
the Charles Colcock Jones
Papers

(1 item (4 pp.))

ANDERSON, Richard Meron. Papers 1864 - 1880
Savannah, Georgia. 3 pieces. Sketch

Anderson (1821 - 1879) was born at Statesburg, S.C., educated at West Point, participated in the Mexican War, resigned when secession came, and soon was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army. His career there was very active and at all times distinguished. Lee considered Anderson one of his best generals. After the war he was associated with the S.C. Railroad. [See D.A.B., I, 273f.]

Papers include an account of the activities of the first corps in Virginia after Longstreet was disabled.

~~(see card)~~

MSS.

x

Anderson, Robert Sir, 1841-1918.

Papers, 1781-1920 and n.d.

680 items.

**Lawyer, author, and Assistant
Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police
(Scotland Yard), and Head of Criminal
Investigation Department, 1888-1901.**

**Chiefly personal and family letters
from 1781-1917. Many letters are
addressed to Lady Agnes, Anderson's
wife. Anderson was a Presbyterian, and
there are a number of letters from
India (1870-1871) concerning missionary
matters. Collection also includes
printed material, pictures, and
clippings.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.**

***pj**

NcD

20 APR 95

32342299

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Anderson, Robert Sir, 1841-1918.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

**1. Anderson, Robert Sir, 1841-1918.
2. Anderson, Agnes, Lady. 3. Lawyers--
Correspondence. 4. Missionaries--
India--Correspondence. 5. Great
Britain. Metropolitan Police Office.
Criminal Investigation Dept.**

NcD

20 APR 95

32342299

NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 64:A Anderson, S. S. (Samuel S.)

Letterbook, 1861, May 4-1862, Aug.
11.

1 item.

Acting Adjutant General, C.S.A. Army,
Department of Norfolk.

Letterbook containing communications
between Samuel Smith Anderson, other
officers in the headquarters of forces
in Norfolk, Va. and officers in the
field. Letters convey the nature and
extent of preparations being made by
Headquarters in anticipation of enemy
assault. Letters document the ordering
of provisions, supplies, and ammunition
as well as the recruitment, assignment,
and re-assign ment of personnel.
Discretionary powers to field
commanders were also issued and

NcD 24 FEB 97 36437684 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 64:A Anderson, S. S. (Samuel S.)

Letterbook, ... (Card 2)
clarified in the early correspondence
of 1862.

*mjd

1. Anderson, S. S. (Samuel S.) 2.
Confederate States of America. Army.
Dept. of Norfolk. 3. Confederate
States of America. Army--Officers--
Correspondence. 4. Confederate States
of America. Army--Recruiting,
enlistment, etc. 5. Confederate States
of America. Army--Supplies and stores.
6. Confederate States of America. Army
--Ordnance and ordnance stores. 7.
United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865.

NcD

24 FEB 97

36437684

NDHYme

D.S.

Anderson, V.V.

Papers, 1820 (1847-1890) 1921

Calahaln, Davie Co., N.C.

XII-C.

(See also bound
vol. cards)

3-22-56

866 items

& 5 vols.

3-14-58 6 items added

9-8-59 1 item added

GUIDE

(Entered in the National Union
Catalog of Manuscripts as
Anderson family)

Anderson, V. V.

Papers, 1820 (1847-1890) 1921

Calahaln, Davie Co., N. C.

XII-C

1 vol. added, 10-1-62

1 vol. added, 11-1-62

3-22-56

1 vol. added, 11-9-65

Anderson, V.V. Papers, 1820-1921. Calahain,
N.C. 873 items & 7 vols. Sketch.

This collection contains personal, business, and political correspondence, accounts, legal papers, diaries, and bills and receipts of members of the Anderson family from 1830 to 1921. Included are the records of C.J. Anderson when he was storekeeper and gauger and census enumerator in western N.C. for the 1880 and 1890 censuses. Among these papers are printed instructions on liquor manufacturing and marketing from the Internal Revenue Dept. and also instructions on how to count the inhabitants and the co-

Anderson, V.V.

2

mission for each person counted or reported dead. Also are included a large number of papers of Charles Anderson who was justice of the peace in Davie County, N.C. These records cover from 1872 to 1891 and include various types of common law court cases, settlement of estates, and a picture of politics and government in the county and state and the social life and customs of the time. Both of these men were prominent in local politics, and the collection contains many printed circulars as to meetings and policies of the Democratic party within the state.

Anderson, V.V.

3

The early part of the collection contains mostly land deeds and contracts dealing with the acquisition of land by the Anderson family. It is possible from this collection to trace the growth of their landholdings by means of purchasing, selling, and transferring.

The personal papers of the family contain teaching certificates, teachers' records, a report card from Trinity College, N.C., letters concerning camp meetings and religious activities and attitude toward temperance; also letters concerning slave purchasing and instructions to

Anderson, V.V.

4

purchaser as to the proper treatment of slaves. There are several letters from A.A. Anderson and A.J. Anderson, while serving in the C.S.A. Army, (Ewell's division) to C.J. Anderson. One letter dated Aug. 20, 1861 describes the life in a training camp, clothing, equipment, and discipline; one letter (Oct. 13, 1861) written from Broad Run, Virginia, describes the sickness in camp and asks for supplies. Several letters contain descriptions of minor engagements in Va. and also references to Manassas, ~~Antietam~~, and Jackson's Valley Campaign. A letter from Gordon-

Anderson, V.V.

5

sville - May 2, 1862 - describes the effects of the Conscription Act and the discontent in the ranks over it. One letter written on September 15, 1862, from a hospital, describes the conditions there and also the high spirit as the men anticipated a victory within the next few days. As to the home front, there are several accounts which show the prices of the time for various commodities. One of these is on shoes and shoe repair.

There are also several poems, written by various members of the Anderson family, dealing with

Anderson, V.V.

6

antebellum feeling and also one about ■ Confederate soldier killed in action. A.J. Anderson was killed in action, and there are statements from the Treasury Department of the Confederacy concerning the back pay of deceased soldiers and also the amount he was to receive if he used his own horse. There is also a form used by residents of North Carolina in applying for back pay of Confederate soldiers. The records concerning the administration of the estate of A.J. Anderson are in the collection also.

Two of the brothers started a general mer-

Anderson, V.V.

7

chandise business in Calahaln, N.C., in 1860, and scattered records of the business appear in the collection. One letter (1859) gives prices on furs in Philadelphia.

After the war C.J. and W.H. Anderson became farmers, and their records dealing with livestock sales and diseases are included. A letter dated Feb. 10, 1873 describes livestock diseases spreading over the country. There are also printed circulars from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. One of the brothers became interested in bees and several

Anderson, V.V.

8

circulars on bee culture and advertisements about Italian bees and prices of foreign and domestic bees are scattered throughout this period. A transfer of a patent on bee hives also appears. Records were kept on tobacco crops and prices. A letter of Nov. 22, 1872 quotes the tobacco prices in Atlanta, Ga.; several circulars give the prices in Danville, Virginia, and in North Carolina.

Among the personal letters of this period there is one dated Oct. 22, 1876 describing life on the frontier in Kansas and a camp meeting.

Anderson, V.V.

9

One dated Dec. 31, 1879 describes labor and farming conditions in Iowa.

A record of registered matter in the post office of Calahaln, N.C. ., from July, 1889 to Jan. 1899, and part of a postmaster's records are among the miscellaneous papers. Also a pension form for the War of 1812 appears in the collection.

The printed material consists of two copies of The Davie Record of Mocksville, N.C., dated Dec. 14, 1909 and Dec. 27, 1911, and two copies of the Mocksville Enterprise, dated May 8, 1924.

Anderson, V. V.

10

and Dec. 25, 1924. The latter issue is devoted to the annual report of the county treasurer for Davie County. A collection of bank advertisement letters in 1913 giving a history of the Panama Canal (filed with the Printed Material); annual financial statements of the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia for the years 1881, 1884, and 1890; campaign material illustrating how the nation had supported McKinley in 1898 by electing a Republican Congress and asking voters to support Woodrow Wilson in 1918 by electing a Democratic Congress also appears. A crop report comparing 1917 and 1918

Anderson, V.V.

11

and giving the percentage of production in N.C. and the United States, plus two pamphlets, one describing the third Liberty Loan, and one dealing with the effects of the war on the farmer are among the printed materials.

Included in the collection are six volumes. One is a "New York Commercial Index to First Hands in Boots, Shoes, Leather and Kindred Branches for 1872," one is a personal diary dated 1913, one a teacher's roll, 1891-1892; and there are three memo and account books. One of the account books also contains a diary

Anderson, V. V.

12

which was kept during the Civil War.

6 items were added 3-14-58. They include a deed to W. H. Powell for H. L. Powell's interest in a tract of land in Davie Co., tax in kind blanks and a card of July 18, 1881, addressed to Charles Anderson, stating that he had been elected one of the vice-presidents of the newly organized Davie Educational Association.

1 item added 9-8-59. A personal letter of Dec. 3, 1872, to C. Anderson, a member of the N. C. House of Representatives, from his wife.

Anderson, V. V.

13

Various members of this family are noted in the M. C. Ijames Papers.

1 vol. added, 10-1-62: This volume is a ledger from the firm of Anderson and Brothers. Entries extend from 1868 to 1877, but most of the records are for the period from 1868 to 1870. Accounts are indexed at the front of the volume. On the first page of accounts appear the names of the owners of the business ---A. A. Anderson, C. Anderson, and John Anderson. This partnership began operations on Jan. 20, 1870, and the amount of its capital is recorded.

Anderson, V. V.

14

1 vol. added, 11-1-62: This ledger contains accounts for the firm of C. and G. J. Anderson and Company of Davie County, North Carolina, from 1854 to 1858. These accounts do not include the goods or services that were sold by Anderson and Company. Manuscripts from this business are included among the bills and receipts of the collection. Consult the Bound Volume File for the location of this ledger.

Anderson, V.V.

15

1 vol. added, 11-9-65: On March 20, 1860, Charles Anderson of Calahaln sold half of his mercantile stock to Andrew J. Anderson and entered into a partnership as C. Anderson and Brother. See their agreement in this collection. Pages 40-64 of this account book list the stock involved in this agreement. A large part of the volume is the firm's invoice book, the record of the goods purchased by the business and from what companies. The volume includes: invoice records, 1858-1861; bills payable, 1859-1861

Anderson, V.V.

16

(1 p.); inventory of stock transferred in March, 1860; and the cash account, 1858-1862. The collection contains bills and receipts, including invoices, for this business.

Anderson, V. V.

Anderson, C. & G. J., & Company

F- 6782

Ledger, 1854-1858

Davie County, N. C.

362 pp.

Leather and Boards

$33\frac{3}{4}$ x $22\frac{1}{2}$
cm.

11-1-62

Anderson, V. V.

Anderson and Brothers

Ledger, 1868-1877

Calahaln, Davie Co., N. C.

98 pp.

Boards

30 x 19 cm.

10-1-62

Anderson, Z.W.

Recon S-37
~~T.S. 1~~

C.S.A. Band Book, 1865

Wilkes County, Georgia

108 pp.

4 3/4 x 6"

10-17-66

Anderson, Z.W. Band Book, 1865. Wilkes
County, Georgia.

The bandbook of Z.W. Anderson, 37th Georgia Regiment, Smith's Brigade, Brown's Division, Hardee's Corps, is interesting for the history of the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston on Apr. 26, 1865, as well as illustrative of hand-written books of tunes used in the C.S.A. Army. Hardee's headquarters on the grounds of Trinity College, with his troops camped along the Archdale Road, was near High Point, N.C., where Z.W. Anderson states he played for the

Anderson, Z.W.

2

mounting of the guard for the last time on May 2. The Confederate flag was lowered at Hardee's headquarters in early May. Z.W. Anderson adds an interesting detail; General Johnston paid each soldier \$1.29 in specie on April 28, 1865.

Andral, Gabriel

Papers, 1827

Paris, France

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item
History of Medicine--Mas. Div.

4-8-60

Andral, Gabriel. Papers, 1827. Paris, France.
1 item. Sketch.

Gabriel Andral (1797-1876), French physician,
gives details of an examination and of treatment
for a patient with dyspepsia.

Andrassy, Count Julius

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Andreadēs, Andreas Michaēl

Recon

Papers, 1933

Athens, Greece

Section A

1 item

4-5-66

Andreadēs, Andreas Michaēl. Papers, 1933.
Athens, Greece.

Andreas Andreadēs (1876-1935), eminent scholar from Athens University, was the author of numerous publications on the economic and political history of Greece, England, and Europe. He participated in the League of Nations and in various international conferences. For further information see Who Was Who, 1929-1940.

On July 16, 1933, Andreadēs was in London. He sent two books to a Professor Scott whom he had met "after twenty years correspondence."

Andreadēs, Andreas Michaēl

2

This letter was found inside his Philippe
Snowden, l'homme et sa politique financière
(Paris, 1930), a copy presented to Scott that is
now in the Duke Library.

Recd
C

Andrew, Benjamin

Papers. 1783 - 1786

Liberty County, Georgia

Section A

2 pieces
(transferred from
C.C. Jones books)

Nov. 12, 1941

Andrew, Benjamin	Papers	1783 - 1786
Liberty Co., Ga.	2 pieces	Sketch

One of these papers is a promissory note to James Duhwody from Andrew, and the other is a petition from John McLean to the Chief Justice for the collection of a debt owed to McLean. Andrew's signature appears under a notation that a process is to be issued.

MSS.

x

Andrews, Asa.

Papers, 1838-1899 and n.d.

291 items.

Resident of Pennsylvania.

Chiefly family correspondence.

Primary correspondents include Vincent Kenyon, Hiram H. Kenyon, and Asa Andrews. Letters most often refer to family life, health, and farming in New York State, Connecticut and Michigan. Twenty-seven letters were written during Civil War and contain passing references to friends and relatives in the army. One letter written from Benton Barracks by a member of 14th Iowa Regiment mentions the draft. Also includes clip pings, election returns, tax bills, receipts for produce sales , and brief family

NcD

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NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Andrews, Asa.

Papers, ...
genealogies.

(Card 2)

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

NcD 20 APR 95 32342306 NDHYne SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Andrews, Asa.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Andrews family. 2. Kenyon family.
3. Kenyon, Hiram H. 4. Kenyon,
Vincent. 5. United States--History--
Civil War, 1861-1865. 6. United
States. Army--Recruiting, enlistment,
etc.--Civil War, 1861-1865. 7. United
States. Army Iowa Infantry Regiment,
14th. 8. Agriculture--New York
(State)--History--19th century. 9.
Agriculture--Michigan--History--19th
century. 10. Agriculture--Connecticut
--History--19th century. 11. United
States--Social life and customs--19th
century. 12. New York (State)--
History. 13. Connecticut--History.
14. Michigan --History.

NcD

20 APR 95

32342306

NDHYme

Andrews, Benjamin Whitfield

Papers, 1848-1885

Logan's Store and Patten's Home, Rutherford
Co., N. C.

Section A

5 items

8-3-59

Andrews, Benjamin Whitfield. Papers, 1848-1885.
Logan's Store and Patten's Home, Rutherford Co.,
N. C. 5 items. Sketch.

Five business and personal letters to Benjamin Whitfield Andrews about business and personal affairs. He was connected with B. W. Andrews and company in 1848. In 1846 he was postmaster of Logan's Store post office, in Rutherford Co., N. C. In 1885 he was Postmaster of the Patten's Home Post office in the same county. Subjects discussed include mining (Ark., 1857) and Commodity prices (S. C., 1885).

ANDREWS, Charles H.

Reagan

Papers, 1846(1874-1882)1885

Madison, Georgia.

Cab. ³92

1-18-44

16 items

1-27-44

30 items added

5-29-51

29 items added

75

GUIDE

Andrews, Charles H. Papers, 1846-1885. Madison, Ga. 75 items. Sketch.

Letters of Chas. H. Andrews and his wife (name not disclosed) to their young son, Louis H. Andrews, who was living in Milledgeville, Ga.

The letters indicate that as to economic status the Andrews family was lower middle class, but of some education, for the style of the letters shows remarkable command of language. They were fairly small-scale farmers, raising chiefly cotton and cane, but with some attention given to oats, oranges, and truck crops.

With the exception of the comment on farming activities, the letters are confined almost

Andrews, Charles H.

2

wholly to gossip and family news.

30 items added 1-27-44. Letters from officers and men of the 3rd Ga. Regt., C. S. A., to Chas. H. Andrews, a former captain of that body. Andrews was to write a history of the regt. and apparently received these letters in response to requests on his part for information. The collection includes three letters of John F. Jones, who had served with the regt. as major during the war; three from Reuben B. Nisbet, son of Eugenius A. Nisbet, and a former lieut-col.; one from Joseph E. Johnston giving the organization of the army at Seven Pines and discussing the

Andrews, Charles H.

3

Battle of Malvern Hill; and one from Jubal A. Early listing the forces composing Ewell's Corps and discussing also the debacle at Malvern Hill. This latter portion of the letter, although the writer denies it, virtually places the blame for the Confederate losses in this battle on Jackson.

29 items added 5-29-51. These consist of letters from John McIntosh Kell, Adjutant General of Ga., to C. H. Andrews and Son of Milledgeville regarding insurance on the property of the insane asylum there; and a manuscript of the history of the 3rd Regt. of Ga. Vol. Infantry by J. W. Lindsey and C. H. Andrews. The chapters

Andrews, Charles H.

4

run in number through forty-two, but there are
a few of them missing.

Andrews, Charles Wesley

D.S.

Papers, 1808-1901

Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

4 - B

3637 items

11-18-58 1 item added

1-6-56

7-19-63 1 vol. added

GUIDE

5 items added, 6-1-71

*Copy of these descriptive cards
in Collection Control File.*

Andrews, Charles Wesley. Papers, 1808-1901.
Shepherdstown, Va.

The letters and papers of Charles Wesley Andrews (July 27, 1807-May 24, 1875) reflect that part of the history of northern Virginia in which the tidewater families moving west after the Revolutionary War meet German and Scotch-Irish coming down the valleys between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains. The historic names of Page, Meade, Lee, and Custis are interwoven with those of Robinson and Mines from Maryland and with Andrews from New England. These papers are excellently supplemented by the David Billmeier, Alexander Robinson Boteler, Fannie Walker

Andrews, Charles Wesley

2

Aglionby, and Danske (Bedinger) Danāridge manuscripts, *etc.*

The history of the revival of the Protestant Episcopal Church after 1815 in Va. and the U.S. is also chronicled in the letters of Bishop Wm. Meade and other prominent Episcopal clergy and bishops to Mr. Andrews. The influence of the Oxford Movement (Puseyism) in the U.S. and the resulting great debate over ritual and doctrine unfold during the nineteenth century until the final division in 1874 results in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The effect of the Civil War on the ablest Episcopal bishops

and clergy of that day is vividly shown in their letters, but the real division of opinion revealed by the C.W. Andrews papers is that between High and Low Church factions.

The letters throw much light on the impact of the Civil War on the border area along the Potomac River. Changing public opinion, the formation of guerilla bands, the intense concern and confusion of the civilian population, and conditions of life in border areas in Mo., ~~and~~ Va., and W.Va. are vividly revealed. Conditions centering around the battles of First Bull Run and Antietam are unusually well recorded.

Charles Wesley Andrews was born in Pittsford, Rutland County, Vermont, on July 27, 1807, the son of Zelotus and Betsy Andrews. His father died when Charles was six; hence he was strongly influenced by the vigor and piety of his mother, Betsy Andrews Barlowe, whose letters till her death ca. 1852 reveal a strongly austere and moral New England character. Such is the tone of the Andrews letters throughout the collection. Educated in Rutland, Vt., at Mr. Drury's school, at Castlebury Academy, and at Middlebury College, Vt., Chas. W. Andrews came South in June, 1827, to restore his health. He became tutor in the

Andrews, Charles Wesley

5

families of Richard Kidder Meade of Frederick Co., Va., and of William Strother Jones of "Vaucluse", near Newton (Stephens City), Frederick Co., Va. Ordained into the Episcopal ministry on May 20, 1832, at Alexandria, Va., through the influence of Bishop Meade, Mr. Andrews began a career of evangelical work, missionary journeys, and writings. During his assistantship to Bishop Meade in the Millwood Parish, he married the "co-heiress" of Matthew Page of "Annfield", Miss Sarah Walker Page, on Feb. 28, 1833. Her mother, Anne Randolph (Meade) Page, and her numerous Page Meade, and Custis relatives wrote the bulk of the

Andrews, Charles Wesley

6

early letters in the collection. From 1835-37, while living at "Annfield", Mr. Andrews acted as general agent for the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the U.S. (in Liberia). In 1838 he became the first minister of the newly organized St. Andrew's Parish in Pittsburgh, Pa. Ill health forced his resignation in 1841; he left Boston June 1, 1841, for a year's journey through England, France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land. On his return he became rector of Trinity Church, St. Andrew's Parish, Shepherdstown, Va., where he remained till his death in 1875. While living at "Bed-

Andrews, Charles Wesley

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ford", the home of the Bedingers, from 1842-1846, he built "The Rectory" in Shepherdstown. Later in 1859 he rebuilt Trinity Church. His career exemplifies the revival of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the early nineteenth century under the powerful direction of Bishop Meade.

The Valley of Va., Convocation of the Episcopal Church, organized in the late forties, opened a wide field of evangelical work to Mr. Andrews, who served as its president from 1850-1875. Meanwhile he worked as an official of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, editing its publication, the Parish Visitor, till 1861.

During the confusion of the Civil War in a border area, Mr. Andrews continued his religious duties. Outspoken against "monstrous" secession, still he stood with Virginia after war began. Mrs. Andrews died in 1863. Correspondence after the war reveals his great influence in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S. in time of intense doctrinal and political controversy. Mr. Andrews died at Fredericksburg, Va., on May 24, 1875, while on the way to Richmond, Va.

The Meade-Page family letters begin in 1808 and center around Matthew and Anne Randolph (Meade) Page. Their home "Annfield" was built

Anarews, Charles Wesley

9

in 1790 by Matthew Page of Hanover Co. on his 2000 acre tract of land in Frederick Co. At his marriage in 1799 to Anne Randolph Meade, he named the estate in her honor. Her family at "Lucky Hit", the estate of Richard Kidder and Mary (Randolph) Meade contribute many letters. Much social life is described, particularly in the letters of David, Susan, Mary, and Anne Meade to Cousin Mary (Molly) Fitzhugh Custis of Arlington, Va. Comment on the War of 1812 is followed in 1817 by comment on "joys of colonization" from Millwood, Va., of "poor slaves" with examples of mistreatment cited. Wm. Meade writes on 26 May,

Andrews, Charles Wesley

10

1819, from Charleston, S.C., while on a mission to form societies to colonize Negroes, about the improvement of slave conditions in Ga. "Mountain View", the Frederick Co. home of Wm. Meade, "Rose Hill", the John Mines family home near Rockville, Md., and "Bon Venue", the home of David Meade near Millwood, Va., enter the correspondence in the 1820's. The center of the Meade-Page papers continues to be Millwood, Frederick Co., (later Clarke), Va., till the 1860's.

On Feb. 11, 1832, David Meade of "Bon Venue" comments on the threatened emancipation of Va.'s slaves by the State Legislature, while Mrs. Anne

Andrews, Charles Wesley

11

R. (Meade) Page writes of the Legislature's attitude towards colonization. Papers of manumission by Sarah W. Page for slaves left to her by Matthew Page appear on Feb. 28, 1833, the day of her marriage to Chas. Wesley Andrews.

Family letters of the Pages, the Robinsons and the Andrews, and religious papers of C.W. Andrews continue. On Nov. 13, 1838, Rev. John Mines of "Rose Hill", Md. writes of the burden of the increasing number of his slaves. The Robinson-Mines group of letters from Md. continue through the collection. They are family papers of Mrs. Anna (Robinson) Andrews, wife of Matthew Page And-

Andrews I.

The Andrews family in Pittsburgh, 1838-41, received letters from former Page slaves in Liberia: Robert M. Page writing from Edina, May 6, 1839 describes the colony and Baptist missions; John M. Page, ca. 1840, also writes of Liberian life.

The C.W. Andrews letters from abroad, May 27, 1841 to May 4, 1842, form a travel journal. Those to his wife, Sarah W. (Page) Andrews, are more personal; those to the editors of the Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia, Pa. (James May, John A. Clark, Wm. Scudders, and Stephen H. Tyng), are

written for publication and review the history and state of the church and its missions in England, France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, and Syria. During the summer of 1841 in London, Mr. Andrews wrote of English missions in Africa, describing Bechuanas and Kaffirs in Beuchana, and of the mortality among missionaries at Sierra Leone. The work of the London Missionary Society was of great interest to him, especially that of Mr. Moffatt and of Baptist Noel.

Descriptions of St. Paul's, London, and of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, are accompanied by accounts of Victoria opening Parliament and of

Andrews, Charles Wesley

14

Leigh Richmond, author of "The Dairyman's Daughter". Edward H. Bickersteth, London Church of England clergyman (d.1850), is also described, as is Henry Newman when Mr. Andrews visits Cambridge University. A minute account is given of the monument at Windsor Castle to Princess Charlotte. Mention of the Custis family at Arlington, Va., is made during this summer when Mrs. Andrews visited them.

In Aug.-Sept., 1841, Mrs. S.W.P. Andrews writes of the veto of the U.S. Bank Bill by Pres. John Tyler and its effect on his cabinet and of G.W. P. Custis' reaction. Mr. Andrews describes

Andrews, Charles Wesley

15

travel to Egypt and English influence there. Comment is made on John Wesley and George Whitefield and their London chapels. Aug. 23, 1841, brings a report to the editors of the Episcopal Recorder of English missionary work in Africa.

Crossing to France, Mr. Andrews is impressed by the unique French stage-coaches; he describes Paris, including the English Episcopal Church there and the need for Protestant ministers to save the "infidel" Frenchmen from their wicked ways. On Sept. 6, 1841, he writes to John A. Clark about his becoming Bishop of Indiana. Comments from Lyons, Arles, and Marseilles cover the

decreasing cost of living, the Roman Catholic Church and French religious life, French houses, Roman ruins, and again the French stagecoach.

Sailing to Genoa and on to Rome, Mr. Andrews describes North Italy, Roman ruins, martyrs, the Vatican, and the English Church in Rome. On Oct. 12, 1841, from Rome, Italy, he reviews the religious state of France in a letter to the Episcopal Recorder, including the history of French Protestants, their ministers, finances, and Theological Seminary. On 16, 1841, C. W. Andrews writes from Rome, throwing light on the childhood of his son, Matthew Page Andrews I.

From Naples, in Oct. 1841, come accounts of Vesuvius, the Italian character and life, Pompeii and the studio of Persico where statues were being made for the Capitol building in Washington.

Letters from Athens, Greece, include those of missionary friends at their school in Athens, an account of Piræus and classic ruins. Mr. Andrews writes to the Episcopal Recorder from Alexandria, Egypt, on Nov. 14, 1841, an account of Episcopal missionary work in Greece in its conflict with the Greek Orthodox Church. He relates the fights and riots between Roman Cath-

olics and Druses at Beyroot, Syria, and the miserable state of that country. He comments on the instability of the Turkish government in Europe.

From Alexandria come descriptions of the slave markets, of travel on the Nile River, of "Arabian villages", and of the Nile Delta. He writes from Cairo of the pyramids, slavery in Egypt, the care of the insane, and the King's garden.

His letters intended for publication continued in Dec., 1841, with accounts of the Coptic Patriarch, the priests of the Greek convent, and

Coptic religious customs and services. Again, on Dec. 12, he analyzes the Greek Orthodox Church in Turkey, Russia, and Greece, together with the Greek political scene of 1841 under King Otto I (1833-1862). Greek desire for education and social life are also included, especially referring to Syros, much doctrinal discussion of the Eastern Churches accompanies these accounts. He ends by describing opposition to Protestant missions in Greece.

On Dec. 8, Mr. Andrews sends home a description of Thebes. As he travelled up the Nile his health improved, but these papers are full of

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references to health and remedies. The state of the temple at Luxor, beggars, mummies, vandalism of the necropolis at Thebes, and sale of relics from the tombs are pictured.

Jan. 1, 1842, brought to the Episcopal Recorder a full discussion of missionaries, the American Board, German Lutherans of the Church Missionary Society in the Near East. On Jan. 2, 1842, Mr. Andrews notes the fear of American "colonization" in Egypt felt by the Religious Tract Society of London. He describes a "caravansory!" His letters to the Episcopal Recorder in Jan. of 1842 analyze Missionary character, show differ-

ences between Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholics comment on the Coptic Church in Abyssinia and the Catholic mission efforts there, and finally describe the doctrines and persecutions of the Egyptian Copts.

On a trip to Jerusalem overland, desert travel is portrayed through Gaza and along Palestine trade routes. The trip from Jerusalem to Beyroot through Syria with hardships, robbers, and Bedouins is only rivaled in interest by the storm at sea on the passage to Alexandria. Mr. Andrews returned home in May, 1842, restored to health.

With the Andrews pastorate at Shepherdstown in 1842 the collection begins a long series of letters and papers by parishioners of Mr. Andrews on religious matters, such as those of A.R. Boteler of "Fountain Rock", Wm. Nelson of the "Long Branch" family of Clarke Co. and Mrs. N. Annie Boteler (who married C.W. Andrews in 1865). The Meade family at "Armfield" broke up with the deaths of Mrs. A.R. Page in 1838 and of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Frances (Page) Byrd of Winchester, Va., in 1837. Mrs. Sally Walker (Page) Andrews took her nieces Courtney B. and Matthewella Page Byrd, into her own fam-

ily. "~~Arm~~field" was sold about 1840. The Andrews children include Matthew Page I (1834-1878), Annie, and Lila. All of these names enter the collection of papers. After living at "Bedford" till 1846, the family moved into the rectory at Shepherdstown. This house and "Fruit Hill", the nearby Robinson family home, become the centers of the remaining manuscripts.

In 1845 a voluminous correspondence begins with some of the most important bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. These letters continue till 1875 and cover most aspects of a very stormy period in church history. Chief among

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the writers are Professors William Sparrow and James May of the Theological Seminary of Va., Fairfax County, and Bishops Chas. Pettit McIlvaine of Ohio (1799-1873) and Wm. Meade of Va. The McIlvaine letters begin Apr. 1, 1845 when he was President of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and give many details of the college's early history. Tractarianism, regarded as heresy, is discussed by McIlvaine and references appear throughout the collection to this subject.

On June 6, 1845, Mrs. Edmond Jennings (Henrietta Bedinger) Lee of "Leeland" writes to Mr. Andrews when she joins the Episcopal Church.

This begins a number of letters scattered thru the collection till her death in the late 1890's

In May and August, 1845, Julia Mines writes of island life to Cousin Anna Robinson from Santa Cruz, the Virgin Islands, Denmark, where her father, J.L.B. Mines, and Uncle Flavell Mines are evidently running a plantation. John L.B. Mines writes two letters in Aug. of 1849 from Santa Cruz to "Fruit Hill", giving much Robinson and Mines family history. Several contemporary copies are made by a child of the Robinson family. The Mines family returned to "Waverley", Frederick, Md., before the outbreak

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of the Civil War, and many letters of the 1860's come from Frederick.

On Aug. 9, 1845, Prof. Wm. Sparrow describes Bishop John Johns and the Theological Seminary of Va. The stormy Episcopal Convocation in Boston in Sept., 1845, is reported by C.W. Andrews, who includes the repudiation of "Puseyism", the career and fall of Bishop Henry Ustick Onderdonk, and a report on Bishop James Milnor of N.Y., whose library Andrews purchased in "considerable" part.

A notable letter from Wm. Meade on Nov. 27, 1845, from Carter County, Va., describes the

ruined tidewater homes of the Grymes, Wormley, and Berkeley families in Middlesex Co., Va.

The question of "Romanism" appears all thru the religious letters as do points of doctrine in dispute. The emerging Evangelical Party under Bishop Meade of Va., Bishop Elliott, and Dr. Tyng becomes prominent in 1848. Mr. Andrews begins to refer to the Evangelical Knowledge Society, and his travels for this organization and to church conventions show the difficulties of stage-coach travel.

Many letters in the period 1845-1850 deal with the education of children in Va. and show that

the Northern tutor was still employed on the wealthier plantations.

In Oct. of 1845 Matthew Page Andrews I entered Episcopal High School (Howard High School) near Alexandria, Va. The resulting correspondence with his family gives a very interesting picture of the school, its boys, their curriculum, and of Mr. Dalrymple, the principal. Matthew I saw Zachary Taylor's inauguration as President of the U.S.

Alexander Robinson Boteler is frequently referred to from the forties thru the sixties. His cousin, Geo. Rowan Robinson, complains in

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1850 of the hardships of steamboat travel which he encounters on a trip to Dubuque, Iowa. James Yeatman writes to Geo. Robinson of flour milling in Mo. in 1851. The business careers of Yeatman and Robinson in St. Louis, Mo., are reflected in the collection till the 1890's in their letters back to Va.

In 1852 Andrews and Jas. May discuss the founding of the quarterly, the Episcopal Review, during which they discuss N.Y. as a publishing center. On May 4 and 22, 1852, McIlvaine writes from Cincinnati about his career and coming trial because of his Low Church doctrines.

In Aug., 1852, Courtney B. Byrd writes from Flushing, L.I., describing the Lawrences, who are the family of Mrs. Caroline Bedinger. Courtney B. Byrd and Annie Andrews write, 1852-1855, many letters from the famous girls' school, Pelham's Priory. Matthew Page Andrews I begins a correspondence from Kenyon College, in the autumn of 1852 in which studies and college life are described. He comments on the temperance movement in Shepherdstown, one of C.W. Andrews' favorite crusades. Charming social and family letters center around the Robinsons of "Fruit Hill" and St. Louis, Mo. On July 5, 1853,

Anne K. (Mines) Robinson describes the July 4 celebration at Swearingen's Springs, "Poplar Grove", and A.R. Boteler's part. Comment on the Kansas-Nebraska situation begins on May 31, 1853. Mrs. Caroline Bedinger's reception by the Danish Queen is related on Dec. 15, 1853.

On Feb. 9, 1854, Geo. Robinson travels in Indian Territory, describing the Oklahoma Cherokees. He goes to Westport, Kansas, and gives an account of steamboat travel.

On Aug. 4, 1855, Chas. McIlvaine gives an account of faculty and curriculum at Kenyon College while offering Mr. Andrews a faculty posi-

tion. In this period many articles by Mr. Andrews were published. Annie Andrews describes Bishop John Henry Hopkins of Vt. on Nov. 12, 1856.

Matthew P. Andrews I went to Topeka, Kansas, in June, 1857, when he begins a series of letters on prairie travel covering the Delaware Nation Reservation, Fort Leavenworth, Topeka, speculation in farming land, land prices, postal service, and the panic of 1857. He refers to the Topeka Convention and the struggle to form a state government. On Mar., 22, 1858, he begins a journal,* "Notes on a Trip to the Southern

* In Miscellany.

Part of Kansas", a copy of which he sent to his family in Va. By wagon train he leaves Fort Scott, travelling the "old" California road thru the squatters' settlements of Wakarusa Co. to the Kaw River. Lack of rivers, the prairies, and "Paper Towns" in huge counties are noted, together with the Santa Fe Trail and the Ottawa Indians near it. The attempt to locate the territorial capitol at Minnieola and the legislature's attempt to form a state constitution opposing the Lecompton one are recorded. The magnificent farming lands of the Ottawa Indians are described. Prairie fires,

horse thieves, and disorder at Fort Scott between pro-slavery and abolitionist factions in Lynn Co. are included in the troubles of the ravaged country-side. James Henry Lane, Free State man and leader of the Northern party, arrives at Fort Scott. The history of the land around the fort includes claim jumpers, government sales and preemption with the land office playing favorites and the U.S. Cavalry trying to enforce order. Bourbon Co. and Cato, Kansas, are visited and early settlers are noted, as is the condition of the Osage and Cherokee Indians in 1858. Robbery and marauding ride with the

night raiders. The letter-journal ends Apr. 1, 1858.

On Dec. 30, 1857, Chas. McIlvaine writes to Mr. Andrews about publication of religious writings, copyrights, and his own published works. Details of the construction of a new building for Trinity Church, Shepherdstown, Va., come in 1859.

A series of letters, beginning on Nov. 6, 1859, after Matthew Page Andrews I and Anna Robinson of "Fruit Hill" become engaged, continues thru their marriage till the death of M.P. Andrews I in 1877. The papers open in Lexington, Va.,

where Andrews studies law with Judge John W. Brockenbrough. Although they are love letters, they give an excellent picture of Lexington, covering legal education; Washington College and its President, Geo. Junkin; V.M.I. and Col. F.H. Smith; debates on "disunion" in the churches (Presbyterian) and among students; and the Episcopal Church and its minister, Wm. Nelson Pendleton, together with the wedding of his daughter, Susan, to Edwin Grey Lee. This wedding throws light on the Edmund Jennings Lee family of "Bedford" in 1859 and also Geo. Rust Bedinger. Susan Pendleton Lee is mentioned

frequently in the letters to 1863. A notable description of the smallpox epidemic of 1859 in Lexington is included. On Nov. 27, 1859, M.P. Andrews I comments on frightened citizens and wild reports stemming from the John Brown raid at the Harper's Ferry arsenal, to which V.M. I. cadets are ordered by Gov. Henry A. Wise. Frequent mention is made of life at "Fruit Hill", near Shepherdstown, Va. The Lexington letters are notable for their "fire-eating" disunion sentiment. They reveal the Presbyterian predominance in the community. In Mar., 1860, M.P. Andrews I begins his legal ca -

reer at Clarksburg, Va.; he writes of the great floods on the Ohio River at Wheeling, Va., in April, 1860.

The C.W. Andrews correspondence contains many letters from Prof. James May on doctrine. John Seeley Stone, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., analyzes on June 2, 1860, the deepening division between High and Low Church factions, as does Bishop Manton Eastburn of Mass., on Aug. 21, 1860.

The M.P. Andrews I papers of June to August, 1860, relate to his start as a lawyer in Moorefield, Va., with sidelights on Hardy Co., Hardy

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White Sulphur Springs, Capon Springs, bear hunting, the Allegheny Mountains, and travel in this region. On Aug. 26, 1860, he comments on the attempt of Negroes in Martinsburg, Va., to poison the springs of the town. He pictures the social life and customs of the Va. mountains and of the young lawyers of Hardy Co. A few of his legal papers and one brief are included. In Oct., 1860, the visit of the English Prince of Wales to N.Y. is noted.

In Nov. of 1860 the election of Lincoln has an immediate effect in the manuscripts. Secession, uproar, and the location of Va. as a prob-

able battlefields are foreseen. The unpopularity of "Black Republicans" is apparent. Both M.P. Andrews I and Chas. McIlvaine discuss the proposed National Fast Day for the Union, Jan. 6, 1861. Unheeded in Ohio, especially by Methodists, it was supposedly ignored because it was proposed by Pres. James Buchanan. The divisions within the Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches on the question of secession are described on Jan. 13, 1861, when M.P. Andrews I finds much confused thinking among church members. South Carolina regiments are called to Charleston. A roaring Methodist revival at

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Moorefield is contrasted to the political rallies to elect delegates to the Va. Convention on secession. Union sentiment is noted in Hardy Co., and overwhelming Union sentiment is noted in western Va. The attack on Fort Sumter appears imminent, as S.C. mans the fortifications around it. The division of opinion on the border parallels a growing sense of impending war. On Apr. 1, 1861, Hardy Co. supposedly passes a humorous ordinance of secession of its own because Va. seems to be lagging.

On May 1, 1861, M.P. Andrews I writes that "all" the young men of the Moorefield community

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are enlisted and drilling in a nearby camp waiting orders from the South. Legal business is disorganized. These papers of 1861 reveal a mounting tension in civilian affairs, with differences of opinion within families. The great confusion is exemplified by the uncertain postal service. Chas. Wesley Andrews takes his wife and daughter Lila to St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1861, to stay with his daughter Annie, wife of Geo. R. Robinson. Many revealing letters are written before the family returns to Shepherdstown in August, 1862.

The excellent McIlvaine letters of the Civil

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War period begin May 9, 1861, with his realization that his friends are on the Southern side. Southern students are leaving Kenyon College.

The confusion resulting from the break-up of the normal pattern of civilian life is excellently revealed. On May 17, 1861, Chas. Wesley Andrews writes two very graphic letters. To Sarah W. (Page) Andrews he wrote that secession was a "monstrous wrong"; to M.P. Andrews I he also expresses great impatience with secession, a fatal mistake, and describes the warlike atmosphere of Shepherdstown, Va. The Andrews family, divided sharply in feelings on

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secession, as are also the Robinsons of "Fruit Hill," nevertheless stay together as loyal Virginians. The border organizes for war; Union troops appear at Harper's Ferry in May, 1861. Amid companies drilling for military service, home guards organizing, arrests begin and public opinion rapidly crystallizes. On May 21, 1861, Bishop Meade finds secession an "inevitable necessity." By May 21, many families of Jefferson Co., a union stronghold, had become refugees in Md. Martinsburg and Berkley Co. elect to go with the Union. Mails halt June 1, 1861. Piedmont, Va., on the vital Baltimore and Ohio R. R. is reported "in rebellion" against Va. in June, 1861.

Southern mobilization is described by C.W. Andrews on May 27, 1861, after he visits the gathering of a C.S.A. army at Camp Lee, Williamsport, Md., where the Hamtramck Guards from Jefferson Co. are encamped. Again on May 28, he writes of Col. Allen's regiment from Jefferson, Berkeley, and Clarke counties at Camp Lee. Meanwhile, M.P. Andrews I drills at Moorefield, Va., with a cavalry company which later becomes the nucleus of a guerilla band. Northern troops gather at Hagerstown, Md., while Shepherdstown has 20,000 to 30,000 Confederates, many of whom are ill. Many bridges over the Potomac are

blown up.

From Phila. on June 5 and June 26, 1861, James May gives a long interpretation of the causes of the Civil War from the North's viewpoint.

On June 11, 1861, M.P. Andrews I relates the difficulty in crossing the bridge at Harper's Ferry as the blockade at the Potomac by both sides begins. The gathering of the 1st Va. Volunteer Regiment, C.S.A. Army, nearly 20,000 strong, at the Ferry is noted. The effect of rumor on the civilians is apparent. As these papers and letters are written almost daily

they give a tremendous picture of oncoming war. By June 12, 1861, many families move into Shepherdstown from the country.

The McIlvaine-Andrews letters of this summer of 1861 are unusually good. On June 13, 1861, McIlvaine writes of exaggeration in rumors of depredation by U.S. troops at Ft. Monroe. He blames both Northern and Southern newspapers for exciting the public, claims the U.S. Government has no intention of permitting destruction of Southern property, and cites the "godliness" of the Ohio Troops.

The 10th and 13th Va. regiments are mentioned as near Romney, Va., which was in the hands of U. S. troops after the battle of June 13. Angus McDonald's guerilla regiment is forming in the Romney section. Mention is made of fighting in St. Louis, and the belief that Maryland will rise when Va. troops come is expressed. The manuscripts give an excellent picture of border mobilization. Troops movements and skirmishes along the Potomac include those of the Rockbridge Artillery. Bishop Leonidas Polk of La. becomes Brig. Gen Polk without Bishop Meade's blessing Federal troop are in Martinsburg, Va., destroying

property.

In July, 1861, M.P. Andrews I enters the office of Paymaster General of C.S.A Army in Richmond, Va., and begins a long series of letters from the wartime capitol. Some details of the C.S.A. army pay system are given; mention is made of settling accounts of the Provisional Army of the C.S.A. (till June 30.). Many references are made to the hundreds of office seekers who thronged Richmond during the war. Southern enthusiasm before the first Bull Run is strong.

On July 21, 1861, Chas. W. Andrews writes to

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St. Louis of the inaccurate newspaper reporting in the North of the first battle of Bull Run. He speaks of the good behavior of Federal troops in the Valley, where the Shepherdstown girls abused the Northerners, not the reverse. Absconding Negroes and stolen horses are reported along the Potomac.

On July 27, 1861, Chas. Andrews writes a report to Sarah W. Andrews of a trip to Manassas after the battle. Heavy casualties are noted from Jefferson Co. and Martinsburg. Lieut. Col. William Lee, ~~son of~~ Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Jennings Lee, is mortally wounded. Pendleton's Artillery

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is noted as performing with great effect. M.P. Andrews I tells on July 28, 1861, of the arrival from Manassas of Federal prisoners (71st, N.Y. and the 11th N.Y., the Fire Zouaves). Early conditions in Richmond and speeches of Jefferson Davis are mentioned. Chas. Andrews gives the aftermath of Bull Run to Chas. McIlvaine on Aug. 1, 1861, describing its terrible casualties and the Sudley Church hospital. Especial mention is made of the N.Y. 11th, the Fire Zouaves. Again causes of the war are reviewed. Southern "gentlemen" are contrasted to Northern "ruffians", in mention of stories of atrocities

and the rumor of 6000 captured manacles in Northern supply trains is reported. Northern chaplains are not given a high rating.

M.P. Andrews continues comment on Bull Run with rumors of Federal ferocity and the inaccuracy of Gen. Patterson's report on it. Guerilla activity at Moorefield, Va., is noted.

Aug. 6, 1861, brings another McIlvaine letter in which Northern soldiers report atrocities by Southern soldiers, particularly on the wounded of the Fire Zouaves. Southern refusal to parole Northern prisoners, Southern prisoners in Washington, the unexplained panic of Northern sold-

iers; and the "secession" of western Va. all give good pictures of Northern opinion at the opening of the war.

M.P. Andrews I writes of guerilla and Federal activity in Hardy Co., Va., and mentions the Hardy Greys at First Bull Run. On Aug. 8, 1861, he describes Federal prisoners in Richmond, the high morale of the capital, and the acclaim of the Rockbridge Artillery for action at Bull Run. Cousin John Flavell Mines, a Northern chaplain taken prisoner, causes much incidental description of the early treatment of Northern prisoners.

Chas. W. Andrews comments on Mrs. Robert E. Lee and family, and the report that there were 30,000 captured manacles at Bull Run. From Richmond, M.P. Andrews I gives to Sarah W. (Page Andrews a summary of his career till he went to that city, explaining why he did not join the cavalry in Moorefield and giving a good picture of the confused movement of troops on the border in June, 1861.

McIlvaine writes from Cincinnati on Aug. 13 of the deception of both sides by rumors, stating Northern casualties are not as high as the South claims. He speaks of the location of

Northern regiments, of the exaggerated reports of anarchy in the Federal Army, of a trip to Falls Church to visit Ohio troops before the battle, of going to help the wounded as far as Burke's station on the R.R., and of a trip with Secretary Salmon P. Chase on a steamer down to Aquia Creek.

The M.P. Andrews I letters from Richmond continue with much comment on Wm. Nelson Pendleton. On Aug. 22, he describes the military prisons for Federal troops in Richmond, mentioning Col. M. Corcoran and the 69th N.Y. Regiment in particular. The divided sympathies of the

Robinson family and the Confederate campaign in Mo. are noted. The tremendous press of office seekers in Richmond attends the meeting of the Confederate Congress, where much work is done in secret. New tax laws are formulated. Following A.R. Boteler's arrest his mill near Shepherdstown is burned by Federal troops. Comment on Federal prisoners in the South continues.

McIlvaine notes on Aug. 28, 1861, that the U.S. Government is stopping communications through the military lines to prevent information leaks. The "silly rumor" of manacles for Southern prisoners is discounted; they were used by Gen.

McDowell to stop a Northern troop mutiny. Opinion is expressed on Jefferson Davis and Gen. Beauregard, who "deceive" the Southern people. The amount of booty captured by the C.S.A. army at Bull Run and the numbers of U.S. . regiments and equipment involved in battle are analyzed. References are made to Gen. Scott's plans and to Gen. Irvin McDowell's army, with specific mention of the roles of Theodore Runyon's Fourth Division, the 1,2,3,4,th N.J. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler's I Division, with Col. Wm. T. Sherman's 3rd Brigade and the 3rd U.S. Artillery (Ayres); Dixon S. Miles' V Division;

and ~~the~~ concentrations around Centerville, Va. Southern casualties at Bull Run are estimated. Letters from Andrews, McIlvaine, and May in 1861 all express desire for peace movements.

Much discussion of travel through the army lines, of difficult communication across the Potomac blockade, and uncertain mail service along the border begins in Sept., 1861. Shepherds-town is cannonaded in Sept., 1861, with civilians fleeing to the country. Many of Andrews' possessions are scattered among neighbors. Skirmishing is almost constant. Cannonading again occurs on Christmas night.

The Confederate Episcopal Church begins plans for a theological seminary in Oct., 1861, in crowded Richmond. Federal prisoners continue to come into the Confederate capital. By Nov., 1861, high cost of writing paper rivals uncertainty of letters sent by private couriers. No money is available in Virginia, and financial arrangements must be made with St. Louis for support. Shortages of wood and calico develop in Nov., 1861. Censorship of letters is established at Downsville, Md., and uncertainty continues in difficult border travel, even with government passes. The Potomac blockade is very

strict.

Letters from Richmond by M.P. Andrews I picture work in the C.S. A. Treasury Dept. Social life in 1862 at President Davis's levee and among the Shepherdstown colony there shows an increasing cost of living.

By Feb., 1862, civilian opinion of the Civil War is hardening; no peace is desired on either side without the submission of the other. Southern justification and causes of the war are reviewed by C.W. Andrews, as blockade and separation deepen hardships. Suffering in Winchester, (full of wounded soldiers) arrests of civilians,

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and visits by Union troops are noted. From Richmond the death of Bishop Wm. Meade is described on Apr. 26, 1862, and mention is made of his grandsons, Drayton, William, and Philip Meade.

On Apr. 27, 1862, Fannie Robinson gives an excellent picture of the Shepherdstown community under Federal occupation by the 10th Maine Volunteers, Co. K., describing depredations at Mrs. Caroline Lawrence Bedinger's house, the arrest of civilians, and the departure of the slaves. Southern contempt toward Federal cavalry is obvious. Matthew Page Andrews I re-

joices in June, 1862, at Thos. Jonathan Jackson's victory at Winchester. He mentions refugee families at New Glasgow near Lynchburg, Va., and comments on the Chickahominy fighting and Stuart's ride around the Yankee Army. In July and August, 1862, family letters from Millwood reveal arrests in the Meade family by U.S. troops and servants leaving "in droves."

The C.W. Andrews family returns to the rectory from St. Louis in late August, 1862, and letters to Mrs. Sarah W. (Page) Andrews reveal wounded Confederates in border homes, with morale running high as Lee enters Md., in Sept.

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Tea shortages and high prices are noted. The papers relating to the community after the battle of Antietam are excellent: "all is terrible suspense". The Confederate wounded are brought across the Potomac ford and fill the town. Rooney Lee is taken to "Bedford". Women, already making shirts, fill kettles with tomato soup and bake corn bread. The Chas. Burwell family of Clarke County is broken up with the death of Nathaniel at Aldie and the arrest of William as a spy.

Interesting comment on Confederate currency, counterfeiting, speculation in Confederate money,

discounts to brokers, and contrasting Va. and Md. money are given in Nov.-Dec., 1862, by M.P. Andrews I. "Fruit Hill" life in wartime reveals clothing shortages, a blockade custom-house on the Potomac, reports of drunken soldiers, and more arrests of civilians.

The death of Mrs. Sarah W. (Page) Andrews on Jan. 30, 1863, brings biographical material on her life.

With increasing difficulty of communication the Civil War letters decrease in number and content, so that only a fraction of those of M.P. Andrews I from Richmond are ever received. He

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comments on the capture of John Yates Beall in Winchester in Apr., 1863. High prices become the rule. Richmond awaits Chancellorsville and mourns "Stonewall" Jackson at a great military funeral (clippings are included). The Confederate flag is established by law (clipping). On Sept. 9, 1863, Richmond is described as "recuperating", with a business revival and the rebuilding of the main street. References are made to Camp Lee, near which M.P. Andrews I lived with Drayton Meade. Negroes there are worthless as servants.

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On Nov. 11, 1863, Bishop John Henry Hopkins of Vt. writes to C.W. Andrews on the debate between High and Low Church factions.

The closing days of the war in Richmond are gloomy with impending disaster, food shortages, and confusion. M.P. Andrews I joins the 3rd Va. Regiment, Co. D. in May, 1864. In a vivid letter on July 20, 1864, Andrews describes his return to Richmond from Shepherdstown through enemy lines. He retreats down the Valley of Va. on foot through the Southern armies, who fight the third battle of Kernstown and Winchester. In Oct., 1864, the 3rd Va. escorts 10,000 North-

ern prisoners to Salisbury, N.C. M.P. Andrews I is in the trenches near Fort Harrison during the siege of Petersburg. He manages a Christmas dinner and manufactures his own ink. Meanwhile weddings continue at enormous prices (a cake costing \$600).

In May, 1865, confusion is described in northern Va., with Negroes robbing and servants gone, and peace coming with poverty.

Family life continues during Reconstruction with descriptions of visits to Capon and to Rawley Springs, health resorts, the sale of A. R. Boteler's place, and the attempt of Northern

Methodist ministers to seize churches in Winchester. By 1867 the Episcopal Church, even though accused of worldliness, is reuniting, as the resumption of the McIlvaine-Andrews correspondence shows. On Jan. 30, 1870, Anna R. Andrews writes to the Orr cousins of Pittsburg a family history. About 1870 a long series of letters between Sally Page Andrews and her aunt, Mrs. Isaac (Rosa Robinson) Nicholson of Baltimore, begins.

Also a notable series of letters from clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church begins about 1870 over the High and Low Church contro-

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versy and continues till 1875, with the death of Chas. Andrews and formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Doctrinal disputes, on communion and baptism, the hymnal, and temperance are subjects of the papers. Chas. Andrews receives two letters, 1872 & 1874, from Jno. Lawrence on the administration of the Caroline Bedinger estate, "Poplar Grove". Prof. James Sparrow writes on Jan. 17, 1873, of the famous Chicago trial of Dr. Charles Edward Cheney for liturgical deviation, and a holograph manuscript of Sparrow on this dispute is also included in the papers. Sparrow summarizes McIlvaine's view^{WS}

and career on April 7, 1873. In June, 1873, comment is made on James De Koven and Bishop Manton Eastburn. The High Church party is listed. As early as 1873 the suggestion of a Reformed Episcopal Church appears in the Andrews papers.

In late 1873, Bishop Geo. D. Cummins of Ky. brings the schism to a head by withdrawing from the Protestant Episcopal Church. Comment on his action and the similar one of Jas. A. Latane of Va. reveals the deep division of opinion. Bishop Duane, Jas. Peterkin, Jno. Barbee Minor, and many others write to Dr. Andrews.

The role of Bishop Wm. White of Pa. (1785-1810) in promoting a national Episcopal Church is reviewed. Meanwhile the relation of Md. and Va. to liquor sales along the Potomac causes a short local correspondence among Episcopalians. Bishop Wm. Stevens Perry of N.Y. and James Craik of Kty. continue the letters. On Dec. 4, 1874, a review is given of the careers of Dr. T.Y. How and Bishop John Henry Hobart in religious education in N.Y., 1817-1818. The views on doctrine of Bishop Wm. Bacon Stevens are also noted.

With Dr. Andrews' death in 1875 comes a memor

ial by the Valley Convocation and correspondence on a proposed memoir to him by Dr. Grammar. Some biographical notes are contained in letters of Miss Mary Meade, sister of Anne R. (Meade) Page, and A.C.R. Jones concerning Mr. Andrews as a young man in Va., ca. 1829-1833. Land prices in Va. are recorded in 1877 with the settlement of the C.W. Andrews estate.

The remaining letters are family ones, some dealing with C.W. Andrews II at Episcopal High School in 1880. By 1885 Matthew Page Andrews II becomes the center of the manuscripts. He publishes the smallest newspaper "in the world", the

Meteor, giving many local and family items.

The excellent letters of Matthew Page Andrews II from Woodberry Forest School, Orange, Va., Jan. 15, 1893 to Mar. 27, 1898, review all phases of school life from studies to athletics, giving an excellent picture of Va. education at that time. The school paper "School Topics", I, Nos. 1 & 3, are included with a clipping on Robt. E. Lee by his chaplain, Dr. J. Wm. Jones. Some of the last letters of Henrietta Bedinger Lee appear in the 90's. On Jan. 13, 1897, Jeanette Aglionby writes of Danske Dandridge and the death of her son, Stephen Hawks Dandridge.

The Matthew Page Andrews II letters from Washington and Lee College, Lexington, Va., comment on studies, athletics, professors, and the Aglionby family. V.M.I. in 1899 is regarded as a rough place with rough cadets. The high standard of Washington and Lee is contrasted with work at the U. of Va.

The letters end with a memorial to Geo. Rowan Robinson of St. Louis, Mo., at his death in Dec., 1901.

Bills and receipts contain the business papers of Archibald Robinson of "Fruit Hill", Shepherdstown, in dealing with his family in

Baltimore and settling the estate of Dr. Henry Boteler for A.R., Henry, and P. Priscilla, C. Boteler. Renting of farms and slaves, bills to merchants (David Billmeir) the estate of Alexander Robinson of Baltimore, and the household accounts of Ann R. (Meade) Page, C.W. Andrews, and the Robinsons of "Fruit Hill" are included. In 1848-1849 Richard Henry and Edmund Jennings Lee settle the estate of Archibald Robinson. Accounts for religious books and publications, for the Evangelical Knowledge Society, and for the Episcopal Church at Shepherdstown are included with miscellaneous items covering farming

machinery, Sunday schools, and Irish Relief (1847). The list of newspapers, periodicals, and books reveals the wide range of interests of C.W. Andrews. Sources of supplies are N.Y., Phila., and Balti. companies for all but routine purchases of clothing and furniture. Some papers relative to the Bedinger estate at "Poplar Grove" appear 1868-1875. The M.P. Andrews I receipts and accounts begin in 1867, and are strictly local.

Miscellany includes M.P. Andrews II's newspaper, the Meteor, 1891-1893, and many school exercises of the Robinson and Andrews children.

Andrews, Charles Wesley

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Church records cover vestry minutes of the Zion (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Charlestown, Va., 1816-1820, lists of the Female Temperance Association of Jefferson Co., and a directory of the Episcopal clergy of Tennessee. Wills, legal papers, and passports (1841-'42) are accompanied by poems and sermons.

Miscellany also contains a manuscript diary at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1826 by Chas. W. Andrews. The holograph list of books included is probably one for the "considerable portion" of the library C.W. Andrews purchased from the estate of Dr. Jas. Milnor of N.Y. ca. 1845.

Clippings concern a large amount of Episcopal church material on conferences, doctrine, bishops, temperance, dancing, and tobacco. One clipping on the death of Sarah Walker (Page) Andrews (1811- Jan. 30, 1863) is of interest. A humorous constitution for Hardy Co., Va., is drawn up in March, 1861, by secessionists and printed in the Alexandria Gazette.

Printed material includes many religious tracts and sermons.

"Volumes, Box A" contains:

1. Account Book of C.W. Andrews for his nieces

Courtney B. and Matthewella Page Bird, 1838-'50,
and for the estate of Anne R. Page, 1838-1843.

2. Account Book of Evangelical Knowledge Society
1856-'61.

3. Journal of religious meditations, 1811-1819,
probably by Mrs. Thomasina (Nelson) Meade, wife
of Bishop Wm. Meade. See Bishop Meade's Recol-
lections of Two Beloved Wives.

4. Many sermons in manuscript by C.W. Andrews.

5. Journal of Anne R. (Meade) Page, 1817-1818.

6. Temperance Notes of C.W. Andrews

7. Literary Miscellany, by C.W. Andrews.

8. Journal of C.W. Andrews, 1841-'42, on a trip

Andrews, Charles Wesley

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to Europe and Near East. Missionary materials and travel details repeat much of the material in his letters. Additional data includes Andraus, Bishop of Abyssinia.

9. Scrapbook of clippings on religious subjects, one of which is "Notes upon the Life of Bishop Meade".

"Volumes, Box B", contains:

1. African Missionary Society Register, 1820 & Child's Missionary Society Constitution, Va.
2. Exercise Book of Anne R. Meade, Oct. 4, 1799.
3. African School Subscription, 1830. This concerns outfitting of freed slaves for settlement.

in Liberia by Anne R. (Meade) Page and a record of the Page Negroes who went to Liberia, 1832-'34.

4. Journal of C.W. Andrews, 1821-'37 (101 pages) which begins at Pittsford, Vt.; goes through Middlebury College; continues in Va. with a good description of Mt. Vernon, Aug. 20, 1827, and the homes of Richard Kidder Meade and Wm. S. Jones of Frederick Co.; shows some early 19th century history of the Episcopalian Church; and describes Monticello in 1830, with a contrast of the characters of George Washington and Thos. Jefferson. Casual references are made to John

Andrews, Charles Wesley

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Marshall. ^{low}Trips to Vt. in 1831 and 1833 are taken while studying with Bishop Wm. Meade at "Mountain View", Va., for ordination.

5. The diary of M.P. Andrews I at camp, Sept. 1864 - Jan. 1865, in two small volumes relates his experiences after he left the Auditor's office and entered the 3rd Va. Regiment for service in the siege of Petersburg. He saw duty near Chaffin's Bluff and Drewry's Bluff, mentions attacks on Fort Harrison, and escorts Federal prisoners from Libby Prison to Salisbury, N.C. Slaves are still hired out and prices are very high.

6. "Albums" of M.P. Andrews I, at Episcopal H.S.
ca. 1850.

7. Another catalogue of books made by C.W. Andrews

8. Miscellaneous account books including those
of Anne R. (Meade) Page and of Matthew Page
Andrews I on farming operations at "Fruit Hill"
and "Chapel Hill" in the 1870's.

9. C.W. Andrews book of religious excerpts, ca.
1830.

Chas. W. Andrews writes many articles for the
Episcopal press of his day, on travel and doctrinal
points. The first is probably his "Mem-

Andrews, Charles Wesley

84

oir of Mrs. Anne Randolph Page" (ca. 1842). Other tracts include "Voice of Experience" (1852); "Baptismal Regeneration" (1869); "A Review of Recent Judicial Decisions in England" and "Notes on the State of the Church" (ca. 1873); "Report on the Hymnal" (1873); "The Way of Salvation" (Phila. 1877); and "Paper of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, on the Limits of Legislation Touching Doctrine and Ritual", in Authorized Report of the Proceedings of the First Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, pp. 22-28. (N.Y., 1875). The grandson, Matthew Page Andrews II, a graduate of Washington and

Andrews, Charles Wesley

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Lee University, became a prolific writer on American history, publishing The Tercentenary History of Maryland, 3 vols. (Chicago-Balto., 1925).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Centennial Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Va., Addresses and Historical Papers, 1785-1885 (New York, 1885).
2. John Johns, A Memoir of the Life of the Right Rev. William Meade, D. D. (Baltimore, 1867).
3. A. B. Kinsolving, The Story of a Southern School. Episcopal High School of Virginia (1922).
4. Mrs. Susan (Pendleton) Lee, Memoirs of Will-

Andrews, Charles Wesley

86

iam Pendleton (1893).

5. William Meade, Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia (Philadelphia, 1900). 2

vols. Kercheval's History of the Valley of Virginia (1833) also contains data on the Episcopal Church and Va. genealogy.

6. William Meade, Recollections of Two Beloved Wives, n. p., n. d.

7. Elizabeth Copeland Norfleet, Woodberry Forest: a Venture in Faith (New York, 1955).

8. Cornelius Walker, Memoir of C. W. Andrews, D. D. (new York, 1877).

Andrews, Charles Wesley

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9. "From the Society's Collections," I "A Liberian Packet." Edited by Mary F. Goodwin. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, (1951) vol.59, pp.72-88. Letters from the Meade family slaves sent to Liberia, together with a letter of Mrs. Charles W. Andrews to these Negroes in 1850. These manuscripts were the gift to the Virginia Historical Society of Mr. Mathew Page Andrews II.

10. See also the article on the American Colonization Society in the same magazine, LV, p. 333, with references to the work of the Meade family.

Andrews, Charles Wesley

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A key made by the cataloger to the writers, families, and places involved in this collection is included in the first box of letters. Red underlines indicate contributors to the manuscripts.

1 item added from the Marmaduke Floyd Collection, 11-18-56. This concerns a letter, 1860, by such prominent New York Episcopalians as John Adams Dix, Hamilton Fish, Horatio Potter, Wm. F. Morgan, and Francis Vinton to raise funds for an Episcopal Church to be built in Paris, France, with a copy of the canon of the

Andrews, Charles Wesley

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General Convention, Richmond, Oct., 1859, sanctioning such a church.

1 vol. added, 7-19-63: A small commonplace book, written in 1832-1833, very probably by Mary Meade (1793-ca. 1870), the younger sister of William Meade, an Episcopal bishop of Virginia. The first portion contains Bible stories for a child, "dear little Lucy" (who remains unidentified among many Lucys). The tales are dated Jan. 22, 1830, from "Mountain

View," Clarke Co., Va., the home of William Meade. By p. 61, the writer dates her book Nov. 16, 1830, from "Annfield," the home of Matthew Page and his wife, Ann Randolph (Meade) Page in Frederick Co. [Mrs. Page (1781-1838) was the oldest sister of Bishop Meade and Mary Meade]. Again she writes of Bible reading.

On Nov. 9, 1832, Mary Meade arrived at "Eastern View," the home of Elizabeth H. (Carter) Randolph and Col. Richard Randolph in Fauquier County, Va. Mrs. Randolph, (1764-1832) was the daughter of Charles Carter of "Shirley" and the half sister of Ann Hill (Carter) Lee

(1773-1829), mother of Robert E. Lee.

Mary Meade refers to her as "aunt," mentions the son, Charles Randolph, and relatives at "Shirley" and in King George Co., all of whom are Carters. This section of the book is typically eighteenth century, containing a melancholy description of the death bed of Mrs. Randolph, her funeral services, and her religious sentiments.

On p. 83, Mary Meade, evidently at "Mountain View," writes a reminiscence of a visit to "Arlington," Washington, and Alexandria, Va.,

in May, 1832. She briefly mentions Mary Ann (Custis) Lee at "Arlington," a visit to Washington (p. 84), the family of Dr. Richard C. Mason (husband of Lucy Randolph of "Eastern View," daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth H. (Carter) Randolph, and the beginning of a great convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Alexandria, Va., on May 16, 1832. Mary Meade refers to "Brother William" and many other prominent churchmen, who preach at the convention.

Here a few pages are missing, so that the

narrative suddenly returns on p. 111 to the conclusion of a letter written by Mrs. Elizabeth H. (Carter) Randolph just before her death, Nov. 21, 1832.

A rhyming alphabet at the end of the volume is supposedly for a child of four, and an exercise in telling time concludes this charming book.

The little book contains genealogical data for the Meade, Carter, and Randolph families.

5 items, added 6-1-71, are post cards of White Post, Virginia. The home of Bishop William Meade was located near the village.

Andrews, Charles Wesley

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The cards, made in 1898, show "Mountain View," the house Bishop Meade built shortly after 1810, as well as "Greenway Court," home of Lord Fairfax.

Andrews, Charles Wesley

Meade, Mary[?]

Commonplace Book, 1830-1832

"Mountain View," Clarke Co., Va.

114 pp.

Boards

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

7-19-63

NSS.

x

**Andrews, E. A. (Ethan Allen), 1787-
1858.**

Papers, 1827-1933.

314 items.

**Professor of zoology at Johns Hopkins
University.**

**Chiefly letters from E. A. Andrews'
brothers Horace and William H. Andrews.**

**Horace, a former city engineer of
Albany, N.Y., who later moved to
Cocoanut Grove, Fla., and William, an
attorney in New York City, wrote mostly
about private matters in the
correspondence. There are also a
number of family photographs.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.**

lbp

NcD

17 JAN 95

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NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

**Andrews, E. A. (Ethan Allen), 1787-
1858.**

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

**1. Andrews, E. A. (Ethan Allen),
1787-1858. 2. Andrews family. 3.
Zoologists--New York. 4. Brothers--New
York. 5. Genre: Photographs.**

NcD

17 JAN 95

31824213

NDHYme

Room C

Andrews, Everett C.

Papers, 1859-1888

New Haven, Conn.

Section A

18 items

OCT 10 '49

GUIDE

Andrews, Everett C. Papers, 1859-1888. New
Haven, Conn. 18 items. Sketch

Business papers including various military
orders and pensions.

Andrews, George

Papers, 1802

Dover, Strafford County, New Hampshire

Section A

1 item

11-17-77

Andrews, George. Papers. Dover, Strafford Co.,
New Hampshire.

George Andrews was a merchant in Dover, New Hampshire. In his letter of September 21, 1802, William (?) Andrews tells George of his experiences emigrating into the Mississippi Territory. Writing from Natchez, he describes local economic conditions and the patterns of immigration into the area.

Andrews, James O.

Letters. 1859-1861.

Chappell Hill, Texas

. Section A

8 pieces

NOV 5 1933

NOV 5 1934

Recon

C

Andrews, James O. MSS. 1859-1861

Chappell Hill, Texas

Historical Sketch

All the letters written by James O. Andrews who evidently moved from North Carolina to Texas, are addressed to Mr. William Harris of Williams-
ton, N.C. The correspondence is in main personal. Occasional comments are made on business conditions etc.

There is one piece of election propoganda which probably belongs to the 1870's or 1880's.

Andrews, Richard Snowden

Papers, 1865-1920

Baltimore, Md.

Section A

7 items

7-28-82

Andrews, Richard Snowden. Papers. Baltimore,
Maryland

A letter of either Feb. 13 or Mar. 13, 1865, was written from Ferrol, Spain, by Snowden Andrews to his wife Mary in Paris. He reported that his ship had stopped there for minor repairs and expected to leave soon for what destination he did not say. He said that a Confederate ram was in the Ferrol harbor also, that the British Consul said it leaked badly, and that he thinks the Spanish Queen gave permission for this ship of the "rascally

Andrews, Richard Snowden

2

Confederates" to receive the necessary repairs.

A letter from the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore acknowledges receipt from Charles Lee Andrews of the artillery jacket in which his father Major Richard Snowden Andrews was wounded at the Battle of Cedar Run.

Clippings are of reviews of the Memoirs of Richard Snowden Andrews and about the death of Archibald Thomas, doorman at the Merchants Club of Baltimore for many years. He was born a slave in the family of Colonel Andrews.

Andrews, Richard Snowden

3

Four prayers on one sheet are undated but are either of the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. A photograph may be that of Mary Lee Andrews.

Andrews, William B. G.

Papers, 1862 (1863-1865) 1870

Pittsylvania Co., Va.

Section A

27 items

5-14-57

GUIDE

Ricon

C

Andrews, William B. G. Papers, 1862 (1863-1865)
1870. Pittsylvania Co., Va. Sketch.

This collection consists mainly of personal letters by William B. G. Andrews, a Confederate soldier, and his father, Thomas A. Andrews. There is one poem, by Ellen Easley. The Andrews family has connections with the Davis family in Patrick Springs, Patrick Co., Va. (See the M. P. Davis Papers in this department.)

Subjects mentioned in this collection include personal and business affairs; crops; weather; personal debts; the death of a female

slave; religion; preachers and preaching; marriages; commodity prices in Va. during and after the Civil War; the Civil War and its Confederate and Federal casualties, troop movements, prisoners, and anticipated and actual battles, including the Sieges of Suffolk (1863, miscalled Williamsburg in the MS.) and Petersburg (1865), the Battles of Nashville (1864), Gordonsville (1864) and Sailor's Creek (1865), the Fall of Savannah (1864) and Columbia (1865), and an unidentified Confederate cavalry victory on Oct. 12, 1863; the Confederate President and Congress,

hardships, commodity prices, and sickness in the Confederacy; the Confederate Army and its hardships, sickness, physicians, hospitals, casualties, supplies, weapons, hiring of slaves, furloughs, desertions, courts-martial, substitutes, exemptions, discharges, recruiting, false rumors and election of officers (including the election of Andrews in the 10th Bn. of Va. Heavy Art.); a Confederate Maj. Gen. Lee, Confederate Gens. Robert E. Lee, Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston, Jackson, Bragg, A. P. Hill, Ewell, Hood, Seth

M. Barton, Dudley M. DuBose, Eppa Hunton, Montgomery D. Corse*, and Joseph B. Kershaw; Federal Gens. Grant, Sherman, Meade, Thomas, and Rosecrans; a U. S. Army Gen. Hospital below Petersburg, in 1865; and Fort Harrison, Va. (Federal).

A letter of Jan. 29, 1865 mentions a substantially true rumor about the three Confederate Peace Commissioners, Alexander H. Stephens, Sen. Robert M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell.

A letter of Feb. 21, 1865 mentions that a rumor that Gen. Lee has called for 200,000 Negroes and that Congress will be certain to give

* April 5, 1865

him whatever he asks for.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

There are series of letters from artillery units defending Richmond: Battery No. 2, 1863-1864; 10th Virginia Artillery Battalion, 1864-1865; and Battery No. 3, 1863. The soldiers at the batteries are probably also in the 10th Battalion.

~~Music~~

~~_____~~ Anfossi, Pasquale, 1727-1797.

~~M780.821~~

[Olimpiade. Selections]

~~A5790~~

E mi lasci così. Recitativo e duetto,
Ne giorni tuoi felici. [n.p., n.d.]

ms. score [55 p.] 22 x 28 cm.

Marked "fogli 7."

Recitative and duet for 2 sopranos, violins,
violas, oboes, horns and trumpets.

From act I of Olimpiade; first produced
1776. Libretto by Pietro Metastasio.

Transf to RBMSCL
11/4/99 LCS

MSS.

x

Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc.

Records, 1925-1968.

6000 items.

An endowment which supports Duke University; established by the estate of Angier Buchanan Duke.

Records consist of the following:

Ledger No. 1 (1925-1942), Journal Nos. 1-2 (1925-1954), Cash Books Nos. 1-3 (1925-1954), group statements for statistics (1926-1948), reports of the regional prize committee (1949-1958), reports of the scholarship committee (1959-1961), student loan applications (1926-1968), student loan cards (1925-1960), cancelled checks (1925-1965), and miscellaneous financial records, some of which pertain to the Memorial's investments.

NcD

17 JAN 95 31824217 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

**Angier B. Duke Memorial, Inc.
Records, ... (Card 2)
Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.
lbp**

**1. Duke, Angier Buchanan, 1884-1923.
2. Duke University. 3. Endowments--
North Carolina. 4. Philanthropists--
North Carolina. 5. Universities and
Colleges--North Carolina.**

NcD

17 JAN 95

31824217

NDHYme

MSS.

2d:93:B, OS box 7, OC:1:10 (7-30-74)

Angier, Jonathan Cicero.

Papers, 1892-1946.

476 items.

Son of Malbourne A. Angier (a former mayor of Durham), and husband to Lida (daughter of John Taylor Duke). He was a prominent businessman of Durham, N.C., manager of Angier Railroad, president of the Durham Woolen and Wooden Mills Co. (organized in 1884), and a republican. (He shortened his name to John C. Angier.)

Letters, some concerning Republican politics in N.C., and some from Mrs. Angier concerning the King's Daughters and Duke Memorial Methodist Church, in which she was active. There is also a brief genealogy of the Duke

NcD 19980923 #39920229 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2d:93:B, OS box 7, OC:1:10 (7-30-74)

Angier, Jonathan Cicero.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

family; pictures representing women's work for missions in the M. E. Church, South; maps of missions in Africa, Brazil, China, and Korea; and clippings (mostly from Durham newspapers) which mainly concern marriages and deaths in the Angier and Duke families, social and civic events in which they were involved, honors bestowed upon them, and the estates of James B., B. N. Duke, Angier B., and Mrs. B. N. Duke.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***hab**

MSS.

2d: 93: B, OS box 7, OC: 1: 10 (7-30-74)

Angier, Jonathan Cicero.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Angier family. 2. Duke family.
3. Duke Memorial Methodist Church
(Durham, N.C.). 4. International Order
of the King's Daughters and Sons--North
Carolina--Durham (N.C.). 5. Methodist
Episcopal Church, South--Missions. 6.
Missions. 7. Women in missionary work.

NcD

19980923

#39920229

NDHYme

Angier, Lida (Duke)

C

Papers, 1948

Durham, Durham Co., N. C.

Section A

1 item

8-3-59

Angier, Lida Duke, 1862-1969

Papers, 1899-1928 and n.d. Addition, 150 items
(.2 lin. ft.)

Shelf Location: 621C

Chiefly letters to Mrs. Angier pertaining to the settlement of the James B. Duke estate, in particular the bequest to his cousins. Includes several handwritten letters from B. N. Duke pertaining to J. B. Duke's will, disbursements to Mrs. Angier and various other relatives, and personal matters. Also contains clippings and other miscellaneous items.

Gift: 8/18/89

Accessioned: 9/1/89

Acc. No.: 89-080

Angier, Lida (Duke). Papers, 1948. Durham,
Durham Co., N. C. 1 item. Sketch.

A biographical sketch of the late Mrs. Lida (Duke) Angier (1862-1959) by her daughter, the late Mrs. H. C. Satterfield (née Carlotta Gilmore Angier). Mrs Angier was the daughter of John Taylor Duke, brother of Washington Duke. In 1880 she married John C. Angier. The sketch discusses mainly her family, her work in the Duke Memorial Church, and her philanthropies.

Angier, Malbourn Addison

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Angier, Malbourne A.

Papers, 1895-1900

Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

⁷⁴
94~~57~~-976 &

3 vols. & 2 items

6-11-37 • SEE SHELF LIST

Recataloged, 2-28-78

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Angier, Malbourne A. Papers. Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

Malbourne A. Angier (1820-1900) was a prominent businessman and Democrat in Durham. For some years he had a large grocery store. He was president and one of the largest stockholders of the M. A. Angier Co., grocers. In 1879 and 1880 he represented Orange County in the lower house of the General Assembly. He was twice mayor of Durham and several times an alderman. He was one of the directors of the

Angier, Malbourne A.

2

North Carolina Railroad for a number of years. His daughter Sarah Pearson Angier married Benjamin Newton Duke. This information about Angier is from his obituary, Dec. 30, 1900, in a local newspaper. A copy of this obituary is filed as part of this collection. There are also notes on his obituary of Dec. 31, 1900, from the Durham Daily Sun.

Three volumes, 1895-1899, are from the grocery store listed in the city directory as M. A. Angier Co. The volumes are not labeled,

Angier, Malbourne A.

3

but the salary accounts list Angier as manager. Benjamin N. Duke was the principal owner. The stock accounts list 49 shares of which Duke owned 45 valued at \$4,500. Angier, James T. Stagg, Thomas J. Walker, and W. T. O'Brien each owned one share. The entries are detailed, so commodity prices are shown. The goods are groceries rather than the mixed groceries, dry goods, and hardware typical of a general mercantile store. The volumes are: Ledger A, 1895-1896; Ledger B, 1896-1899; and Daybook,

Angier, Malbourne A.

4

1898, April-Jan., 1899. These volumes were cataloged earlier as Durham, N.C., Anonymous Merchant Ledgers.

Angier, Malbourne A.

M. A. Angier Company

F-976

Daybook, 1898, April-Jan., 1899

Durham, N.C.

6-11-37

Recataloged, 2-28-78

Angier, Malbourne A.

M. A. Angier Company

F - 975

Ledger B, 1896-1899

in online catalog as

Durham, N.C.

CJ + Wm Rogers

6-11-37

papers

Recataloged, 2-28-78

Angier, Malbourne A.

M. A. Angier Company

F. 974

Ledger A, 1895-1896

Durham, N.C.

6-11-37

Recataloged, 2-28-78

in on line cat 7 log

as

CJ + WM Rogers

Papers

Angier Family

See Allen-Angier Family

Angle, George

Papers, 1862-1872

Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio

21 - I

81 items

12-6-62

Angle, George. Papers, 1862-1872. Logan,
Hocking Co., Ohio

George Angle was a captain and later a major in the 90th Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers. Most of the time from early 1862 to the spring of 1864 he was in Tennessee. From his letters his Civil War experiences, for the most part, do not appear to have been exciting. This collection is comprised mainly of his letters and those of his wife Sarah and their daughter Ella.

Subjects discussed in the letters include personal debts; clothes; the war in Kentucky

Angle, George

2

and Tennessee; camp life, casualties, furloughs, health conditions, hospitals, pickets, and supplies in the Union Army.

On Apr. 12, 1863, Angle reports that the Confederates captured a train near Nashville.

Anglesey, Henry William Paget, First Marquis of

See Paget, Henry William, First Marquis
of Anglesey

OCLC

C

Ankeney, Mrs. Florence Winter

Papers, 1897-1927

Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md.

Cab. 99

132 items

OCT 10 '49

1 vol. added 12-14-53

GUIDE

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Ankeney, Mrs. Florence Winter. Papers, 1897-
1927. Hagerstown, Maryland. 132 items, ^{vol.} Sketch

Collection consists of misc. correspon-
dence and business and legal papers. Patent
medicine advertisements are included.

1 vol. added 12-14-53: Ledger, 1864-1893.
See Bound Vol. File.

Ankeney, Florence Winter

L- 5110

Ankeney, John C.

Ledger, 1864-1893

Hagerstown, Md.

167 pp.

Boards

33 x 19 cm.

Ledger of a general merchant with some more personal accounts near the end of volume.

See Florence W. Ankeney MSS.

12-14-53

GUIDE

Ankeney, Florence Winter
Troup, Samuel and Henry

F- 5901^c

Ledger, 1841-1876

Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md.

252 pp. Leather 31 x 19 cm.

Part of the Ankeney Collection. This volume evidently fell into the hands of John C. Ankeney as it contains a few pages of his accounts

7-30-58

GUIDE

Ankeney, Florence Winter
Troup, Samuel and Henry[?];

F- 5902.

Ledger, 1852-1853

Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md.

197 pp.

Calf

32 x 20 cm.

Part of Ankeney Collection. This ledger evidently fell into hands of John C. Ankeney who perhaps continued the business of the Troups.

7-30-58
GUIDE

MSS.

Sec. A

d'Annunzio, Gabriele, 1863-1938.

Report, 1930.

1 item.

Italian author.

**Photocopy of a report on Lt. Romano
Manzutto written by d'Annunzio while he
was general of the Division of
Aeronautics.**

Cataloged from Guide.

***bma**

**1. Manzutto, Romano. 2. Aeronautics,
Military--Italy. 3. Division of
Aeronautics.**

NcD

23 JAN 96

34070094

NDHYme

C

Annunzio, Gabriele d'

Papers, 1930

"N. Vittoriale," Gardone, Italy

Section A

1 item

GUIDE

2-17-54

Annunzio, Gabriele d'. Papers, 1930.

"N. Vittoriale," Gardone, Italy. 1 item.
Sketch

Gabriele d'Annunzio (1863-1938) was a famous Italian writer. The item comprising this collection is a photoprint of a report on Lt. Romano Manzutto which was written by d'Annunzio while he was general of the Division of Aeronautics.

Anonymous

4

SS-1

*see: Account book, 1793-1810

Nov. 5, 1933

MISCELLANEOUS FILE

Anonymous Account Book -Fragment.

48
SS-3

1796. April. Augusta, [Ga.]

~~Misc. File~~ (Unbound - Mutilated.)

Chapel

~~Chapel~~

Anonymous

Account Book, 1804

n.p.

247 pp.

Mutilated

23 x 18 cm.

The records of a merchant.

OCT 8 1940

* See Merchant's account book, 1804

41
SS-

C 4

Chapel

Chapel
Anonymous



see:

L-42

Merchant's Account Book, 1817-1822

n.p.

C

448 pp.

Calf

33 x. 21 cm.

Records of a merchant partially obscured
OCT 8 1940 by clippings posted in.

F- 5117

C

Anonymous

Account Book, 1818-1871

See: Elkhorn, Pa. [?], account book, 1818-1871

178 pp.

Boards

32 x 19 cm.

12-14-53

GUIDE

L-5114

C

Anonymous

Account Book, 1819-1821

See: Woodville, [Va.?, account book, 1819-1821]

150 pp.

Boards

32 x 18 cm.

12-14-53

GUIDE

L- 5115

Anonymous → see Physician's

Account Book, 1821-1835

n.p.

144 pp.

Boards

32 x 20 cm.

Account book of a physician.

12-14-53

GUIDE

Anonymous

SS-1⁶
C

Account book, 1823

see: Newmarket, Virginia account book, 1823

Nov. 5, 1933

Chapel

Anonymous

F-52

Account Book.

1831-1839.

* See: [Lincoln County, Ga. ?] merchant's
account book,
604 pp. Calf 41 x 19 cm. 1831-
Mutilated 1839

Records of a country merchant.

Loan of Julian P. Boyd.

AUG 30 1940

Chapel

missing 1 Dec. 1989

49

ANONYMOUS.

Account Book, 1835 - 1839

Davidson County, N. C.

Merchants accounts partially ^{obscured} by clippings past
ed in.

JUN 30 1941

[Anonymous]

L-7

See: Account book, 1841-1843

C

Nov. 5, 1933

Chapel

L-43

Anonymous

see:

Merchant's Account Book, 1859 - 1860

C

N.P.

500 pp

Calf

32x19 cm

Merchants account book. Neat and well kept.

JUN 18 1941

Treasure Room

L-53

ANONYMOUS.

Account Book, 1866-1880.

C

see: Newton, North Carolina. account book,
1866-1880

274 pp.

Calf

33x21 cm.

MAR 17 1941

Treasure Room

F-54

Anonymous

C

Account Book, 1883 - 1884

[Panola, Miss.?]

* see: Panola, (Miss.)? account book, 1883-1884

118 pp.

Boards

39x25 cm.

JUL 1 1941

Treasure Room

L-3

Anonymous

Account Book

n. d.

n. p.

see: Mercantile Account Book, ~~probably~~
~~about~~ 1810-1825.
ca. 1

NOV 5 1933

~~MISCELLANEOUS FILE~~

Anonymous

C 56
SS-4

Physician's Account Book, 1824-1831

South Carolina [?]

132 pp.

Unbound
Mutilated

20x30 cm.

OCT 11

GUIDE

* see: South Carolina physician's
account book, 1824-
1831

F- 4249

Anonymous

Merchant's Account Book, 1838-1839

[Virginia,

228 pp.

Boards & Calf

17 x 40 cm.

June 11, 1937

* See: Virginia merchant's account book,
1838-1839

Chapel

Anonymous

F-50

C

35

Account Book (Physician's) 1835-1839
[Portion also used for scrap book]

~~9 mts.~~

* See: [Davidson County, North Carolina?]

~~Lawrenceville, Va., and S.C.~~

350 pp.

Boards

41 x 16 cm.

OCT 3 1940

Anonymous.

Album of Physicians and Surgeons ca. 1860-1880. (Haines Photographic Card Book).

n . p.

1 vol.

Boards.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div. -- Picture File

4-8-60

Anonymous. Album of Physicians and Surgeons,
ca. 1860-1880. (Haines Photographic Card Book).
n. p. 1 vol. Sketch.

A collection by an anonymous American physician who had studied at the College of physicians and surgeons of New York, ca. 1866. The photographs are mostly of American physicians from New York and Boston. An obituary clipping on John Torrey is tipped inside the front cover.

Anonymous

L-815

Roman

Album, 1871

n. p. see: European photograph album, 1871

49 pp.

Leather

28 x 22 cm.

Photographs of European scenes, prominent
Europeans, and works of art.

1-9-71

Recataloged as
Anonymous *United States Army.*
Album I *Corps of Engineers.*
Photograph Albums, 1891.
Washington

~~M-765-~~
Recon

Photographs taken along the Columbia and
Kettle rivers

50 pp. Leather and Cloth 23½ x 29 cm.

1-11-71

Anonymous

Album II

Washington

*Recataloged as
United States Army.
Corps of Engineers
Photograph Album, 1891.*

~~M-766~~
Recat.

Photographs taken along the Columbia and
Kettle rivers

27 pp.

Leather and Cloth

23½ x 29 cm.

1-11-71

L-4245

<

Anonymous

Account Book (Tobacco Factor), 1821-23

Virginia

** See Virginia tobacco factor's account book,
1821-1823

Nov. 5, 1933

Anonymous

See: Apothecary's Notebook, 1776

London, England

18-E

1 volume

7-5-85

Anonymous. Apothecary's Notebook, 1776.
London, England.

This notebook (188 pp.) contains entries dating from Feb. 17 to Nov. 16, 1776, arranged in chronological order. The entries for a particular day consist primarily of lists of names and addresses most, if not all, from the best residential sections of London. The name and occupation of the writer of the notebook are not given. Often there are notations on the right sides of the pages, rarely beside a

Anonymous.

2

name, and these notations consist of both additional names and medical and chemical terms. The medical terms include "Haust.", the abbreviation for the Latin "haustus" meaning a draft, and "Pil.", the abbreviation for the Latin "pilula" and "pilulae" meaning pill or pills. Both terms are used in combinations such as "Haust. Chalyb." (chalybeate draft), "Haust. Amar." (probably amaranth draft), "Pil. Cath." (cathartic pills), "Pil. Tart."

Anonymous

3

(probably tartar pills). It appears that the notebook was kept by someone dispensing drugs, probably an apothecary.

The customers include many names recognizable as belonging to the highest levels of society. Such names include: Shaftesbury, Derby, Bentinck, Manners, Stanhope, De La Warr, Fox, Burgoyne, Buxton, Hotham, Nugent, North, Gore, Tichborne, Buckingham, Egmont, Durham, Duncombe, Atholl, Northumberland, Arundel,

Pitt, Vincent, Fazakerly, Dartmouth, and many others. Unfortunately, the services or drugs provided are not usually listed after the names, although such notations occur in a small number of cases. The names of some customers are often repeated. A few of the addresses can be checked in the Royal Kalendar where the London addresses of the members of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons are listed. For example, Shaftesbury

Anonymous

5

at Grosvenor Square and Egmont of Portman Square are listed at these addresses in the Royal Kalendar where they are identified as Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Egmont.

[Anonymous]

M-6346 L
Recon.

See: Book of Poetry, n.d.

N.p.

82pp.

Boards

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 cm.

2-14-61

Anonymous

Recon 941
SS - 13
C

*see: Commonplace Book, ca. 1830

n. p.

50 pp.

Unbound

16 x 20 cm.

Poems and clippings of a religious
character.

[Anonymous]

L-6757

Daybook, 1769-1770

see: Louisa County, [Virginia] daybook, 1769-1770

176 pp.

Boards

$32\frac{3}{4}$ x $21\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

10-1-62

Anonymous. Daybook, 1769-1770. Louisa County, Virginia.

This daybook for 1769-1770 is a useful source for the social and economic history of Louisa County, Virginia, in the decade before the Revolution. The volume abounds with names of the inhabitants of the county, and it lists the articles that they were accustomed to purchase. The records are apparently those of a general store. Articles, quantities, and prices are recorded, and the entries are quite legible.

There is no indication as to the ownership

or the exact location of the store. Both Louisa and Louisa County appear on the pages, so the store could have been either in the town of Louisa or elsewhere in the county. A few of the merchants in the county at this period are noted in Malcolm H. Harris, History of Louisa County, Virginia (Richmond, 1936), p. 4. Harris's book is a valuable source of information on the inhabitants of the county, and it has an extensive index.

The entries in the daybook extend from June 3, 1769, to March 3, 1770. Later entries on the

Anonymous Daybook, 1769-1770

3

last twenty-four pages are mostly covered with newspaper clippings, usually poems. Dates on the clippings are from the early 1830's. Information on the inside of both covers attributes the scrapbook of clippings to Henrietta B. Hill.

Recat

Anonymous

Daybook, 1789-1790

Prince William County, Virginia

Recataloged as part of Huie, Reid and Company
Papers

L- 5703

Recom *C*

Anonymous

Daybook, 1792-1794

[Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.,

411 pp. Boards 20 1-2 x 32 cm.

5-28-56

see: Boston daybook, 1792-1794

Anonymous

Recon

59

SS-30

Georgia, Augusta

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Day Book. 1796-1797

Augusta, Ga.

267 pp.

Mutlated....

32 x 20 cm.

Accounts of the sale of general merchandise from books to bricks.

SS-30

Anonymous

Daybook and Notebook, 1810-1811

_____, Massachusetts [?]

64 pp.

Paper

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 cm.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine - MS. Div.

6-6-66

Anonymous. Daybook and Notebook, 1810-1811.
_____, Massachusetts [?]

This anonymous daybook, kept by a New England practitioner between May, 1810 and January 18, 1811, contains daily patient lists as well as notes on the lectures of Dr. John Warren (1753-1815), professor of anatomy and surgery at Harvard University Medical School.

The daily list of patients is followed by a reading list (p. 25). It is noted that the lectures on anatomy and surgery of Dr. William

Anonymous. Daybook and Notebook, 1810-1811.

Ingalls (1769-1851) of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, were attended in November, 1810, and November, 1811. No sketches of these classes were made; nor were notes made in January, 1811, of John Lathrop's class in his Boston school, where he lectured on experimental philosophy.

Dr. Warren's lectures, dated 1810-1811, begin on Jan. 11. The anatomy and physiology of the arteries is treated first and then a

Anonymous. Daybook and Notebook, 1810-1811.
description of the anatomy of the ear follows.
(pp. 55-63).

This is a brief daybook of a country physician
in either Massachusetts or Rhode Island.

Recon 5253
L-

Anonymous

Daybook, 1820-1824

Milford (now Overall), Page County,
Virginia

279 pp. Leather & Boards 33 x 21 cm.

4-26-54

* See: Milford (Va.) daybook, 1820-1824

Recon

Anonymous

Daybook, 1828-1833

See Virginia ~~[?]~~ merchant's daybook, 1828-1833

68 pp.

Boards

41½ x 17½ cm.

8-18-59

Anonymous. Daybook, 1828-1833. Virginia [?]
1 vol. Sketch.

An anonymous daybook dated 1828-1833 and listing a merchant's customers, commodities, and commodity prices.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection, in the dept.

Chapel
Anonymous

Recon

L-64

C

Day Book. 1839-1843.

n. p.

554 pp.

Mutilated.

33 x 21 cm.

The records of a merchant.

Loan of Julian P. Boyd

*see: Merchant's daybook, 1839-1843

AUG 30 1940

Anonymous

Daybook, 1840-1841

Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland

Section A

1 Vol.

2-24-84

* See: Frederick (Md.) general store daybook,
1840-1841

Anonymous. Daybook: 1840-1841. Frederick,
Frederick County, Maryland

This daybook, 1840-1841, is from a general store at Frederick, Maryland. The entries (102 pp.) date from December 16, 1840, to March 27, 1841. Goods are itemized by name, quantity, price, and purchaser. In addition to the usual variety of mercantile goods, there were extensive sales of alcoholic beverages such as whiskey, wine, rum, and brandy, some of which are listed by type or brand names. Both the

quantity sold and the number and frequency of the purchases are notable. Whiskey especially was sold in large quantities.

The names of the store and of its owner or owners are not known. The name of Alexander B. Hanson is written across one page (March 22, 1841), but the handwriting is quite different from that in the rest of the volume. Hanson became president of the Frederick County National Bank in 1850; see T. J. C. Williams & Folger McKinsey, History of Frederick County

Anonymous

3

Maryland (p. 572). Perhaps he or someone in the Hanson family owned the store.

An entry of Jan. 21, 1841, records the purchase of advertising in a local newspaper, perhaps the Herald noted in the following entry.

Treasure Room

L-62

Recon

Anonymous

C

Day Book, 1840-41

Margaretsville [Northampton Co.], N.C.

398 pp.

Boards & Calf

30 x 19 cm.

*See: Margaretsville (N.C.) general store
daybook, 1840-1841

AUG 22 '46

~~GUIDE~~

7. Anonymous Daybook 1840-42 and other volumes.

**FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK A
STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE COLLECTION
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.**

No accession records.

Recon

Anonymous

Daybook, 1847

See: Virginia [?] daybook, 1847

12-D -

1 vol. (Fragment)

8-18-59

Anonymous

Daybook, 1847-1853

____, Connecticut

Trent Coll. in Hist. of Med.--MS. Div. 1 vol.

10-12-64

Anonymous. Daybook, 1847-1853. _____, Conn.

An anonymous physician practicing in Connecticut kept a daybook of patients, visits, and fees for six years. He practiced in West-erly, Norwick, Mystic, and other small communities.

Anonymous. Daybook, 1847. Virginia [?].
1 vol (Fragment) Sketch.

This daybook was originally a part of the
Don Preston Peters Collection in this dept.

Treasure Room

Recon

L-61

Anonymous

Day Book, 1851

See: Buena Vista, [Va.?] merchant's
daybook, 1851

C

220 pp.

Boards

31x20 cm.

The record of a merchant with a fairly large
business. Kept by a man of good education.

JUL 1 1941

F- 5123

C

Anonymous

Daybook, 1851-1852

~~Wheatland, Md. daybook, 1851-1852~~

See: ~~Wheatland~~ Martinsburg, Va. (W. Va.) daybook, 1851-1852
OK

154 pp.

Boards

39 1-2 x 26 cm. ~~1-2 x 26 cm.~~

12-14-53

GUIDE

[Anonymous]

Recon

L- 5133

C

See: Daybook, 1857-1860

n.p. → Warrant Book

84 pp.

'Boards

31 x 18 1-2 cm.

1-13-54

Treasure Room

Recon

F-60

c

Anonymous.
(Georgia, Augusta)

Day Book. 1868 - 1872

See: Augusta, (Ga.) day book, 1868-1872

339 pp.

Calf. 45 x 28 cm.

Gist of ~~Paul Dutton~~ Harvard

5-5702

Anonymous

Daybook, 1868-1873

See: Georgia daybook, 1861-1873

103 pp. Boards 14 3-4 x 9 1-2 cm.

5-17-58

Treasure Room

ANONYMOUS.

Recom

L-45

~~Day~~
~~Account~~ Book, 1881-1882.

* See: Abernethy, North Carolina.

191 pp.

Boards

30x13 cm.

Mercantile Accounts.

These vols. belonged
mostly, if not all, to
merchant M. A.
Abernethy.

MAR 17 1941

Treasure Room

ANONYMOUS.

online as: M.A. Abernethy
& Co.

L-46

~~Account~~ ^{Day} Book, 1881-1888.

*see: Abernethy, North Carolina.

225 pp.

Boards

32x19 cm.

MAR 17 1941

Treasure Room

L-69

ANONYMOUS.

C

~~Pay Book~~
~~Journal~~, 1882-1884.

Abernethy, North Carolina.

256 pp.

Boards

30x19 cm.

MAR 17 1941

Treasure Room

F-47

ANONYMOUS.

^{Day}
~~Account~~ Book, 1886-1887.

Abernathy, North Carolina.

237 pp.

Boards

38x15 cm.

MAR 17 1941

Treasure Room

L - 70

ANONYMOUS.

C

Day Book
Journal, 1886-1889.

Abernethy, North Carolina.

241 pp.

Boards

31x21 cm.

MAR 17 1941

Treasure Room

L-48

ANONYMOUS.

^{Day}
~~Account~~ Book, 1887-1888.

Abernethy, North Carolina.

C

194 pp.

Boards

30x15 cm.

MAR 17 1941

Treasure Room

L- 71

ANONYMOUS.

~~Day Book~~
Journal, 1889-1890.

Abernethy, North Carolina.

177 pp.

Boards

32x20 cm.

MAR 17 1941

Treasure Room

L-57

Anonymous

Day Book, 1898 - 1899

Abernethy, N.C.

200 pp.

Paper 31x13 cm.

Record of a small country merchant firm.

JUN 18 1941

Treasure Room

Treasure Room

ANONYMOUS.

See M. A. Abernethy & Co.

F-72
C

Day Book
~~Journal~~, 1889-1901.

Abernethy, North Carolina.

515 pp.

Boards

35x24 cm.

MAR 17 1941

Chapel

F-58

C

~~Anonymous~~ See M.A. Abernethy & Co.

Day Book, 1920 - 1924

Abernethy, N.C.

147 pp.

Boards 44x19 cm.

Records of a general merchant.

JUL 1 1941

Anonymous

Recd

Daybook and Ledger, 1851-1855

Wardensville, Hardy County, West Virginia

14-D

2 vols.

6-24-65

Anonymous. Daybook and Ledger, 1851-1855.

Wardensville, Hardy County, West Virginia

Only a few pages remain from the daybook, and they date from May, 1854, to November, 1855. The location of the business is identified by citations of the town and one of the county at the top of some of the daybook's pages. The numbers in the margins of the daybook's pages refer to pages in the ledger, as the two volumes belong together. The ledger has entries from 1851 to 1855. The entries indicate that the business was a tannery or other dealer in

Anomymous. Daybook and Ledger, 1851-1855 2
hides and leather.

There are accounts for William S. Downs of Port Republic. Some of his daybooks and ledgers are in this department, but it has not yet been possible to correlate entries to identify the owner of these two volumes.

Anonymous

Recat.

Diary, 1813-1814

Charleston, South Carolina

Recataloged as Sarah (Eve) Adams, Diary,
1813-1814, Richmond County, Georgia

Anonymous

Recom

C

Diary, 1820

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

Cab. 96

1 vol.

6-18-57

Anonymous. Diary, 1820. Savannah, Chatham Co.,
Ga. 1 vol. Sketch

A travel journal (Sept. 15-28, 1820) by a Savannah physician on a trip from Savannah to Greenville, S.C., containing road directions, comments on accommodations, prices, and social customs. The journal is introduced by the accounts of the physician's patients.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Anonymous

Diary, 1831

n. p.

Section A

12-28-70

name changed to:
New England man's travel
diary, 1831

1 volume

Anonymous. Diary, 1831. .

The author of this diary includes no remarks which help in identifying him or his place of residence. He appears to have been from upper New England, however, and he was quite literate and greatly interested in the issues of his time. He began the diary when he embarked on a journey that was to take him from Boston to New York City, up the Hudson River to Albany, and then back across New England. The portion of the journal comprising this collection covers only the first day of his trip, August 20, 1831, and

only the journey from Boston to Providence by stagecoach and then into Long Island Sound on a steamboat.

Among his traveling companions were three men from South Carolina, two from Charleston and one from Columbia. He reports their conversations at great length and notes the varying viewpoints on such issues as tariff legislation, nullification, secession, slavery, salaries for clergymen, and prostitution. He describes the towns of Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, and gives a detailed account of the accomoda-

Anonymous Diary, 1831

3

tions on his ship, the Boston. Anecdotes about Washington Allston, the painter, and Thomas Cooper, the educator, are also recorded.

Recon M-2994

Anonymous

Diary, 1838 → Mississippi River Travel Diary,
1838 Apr. 12-21

Natchez, Adams Co., Miss.

50 pp. Boards & Calf 20 x 16½ cm.

6-11-37

Account of a trip by steamboat from
Natchez to Houston, Texas.

*QAT. 1199 AS "Schoollteacher's Diary,
1843-1844"*

Anonymous

Diary, 1843-1844

Accomack Co., Va. and Atkinson, Rockingham
Co., N.H.

Section A

1 volume

ca. 1940

Recataloged 12-9-75

Anonymous. Diary. Accomack Co., Va. and
Atkinson, Rockingham Co., N.H.

This diary (52 pp.) of a twenty-seven-year-old schoolteacher who left his home in New England to teach in the South covers the months from November, 1843, to June, 1844. His hometown seems to have been Atkinson, N.H., and all of his seven months in the South were spent in Accomack County, Va. The few passages concerning his schools suggest that he was not too successful in his efforts to make a good living as a teacher, and perhaps this was

Anonymous. Diary, 1843-1844.

2

why he returned home in late May, 1844. Most of the diary concerns his personal impressions of the South, many of which were rather negative, and his thoughts and opinions on various subjects such as politics and literature.

He was solidly opposed to slavery, noting with some indignation while in Baltimore "the menial cringing aspect the sons of Africa everywhere exhibit." He was also critical of Southern religious services which he attended. After attending a Methodist service, he remarked, "Methodism is an exceedingly bad ism

Anonymous. Diary, 1843-1844

3

when it mearly [sic] provokes a base animal feeling and palms it off as religion." Yet he seems to have enjoyed church meetings, since they gave him an opportunity to mix with young Southern women, for whom he expressed much admiration. Most of his additional favorable impressions concerned the Southern landscape and climate.

In his politics, the diarist was a Whig, an admirer of Henry Clay. He attended some local Whig functions while in Accomack County. On a number of occasions, he met Congressman

Anonymous. Diary. 1843-1844

4

Henry Alexander Wise, a powerful Virginian who had much influence on President Tyler during these years. But the young teacher considered Tyler a traitor to his party and was not at all impressed with Wise, observing "Like the lean lank bloodhound, his paucity of flesh must be attributed to natural ferocity of disposition and thirst for his work incarnadine. The careless, daredevil democratic air is peculiarly his, blended with a haggard expression, essentially Locofocoish."

Other entries in the diary concern thoughts

Anonymous. Diary. 1843-1844

5

on his studies and observations relating to excursions he made and contrasts between the South and New England. Obviously well-educated, his writing features much wit and literary allusions, although at times it seems somewhat stilted. The latter few pages, undated, contain what seems to be a verse translation of part of The Aeneid.

Originally cataloged as the diary of A. T. Allen and is listed that way in a published bibliography of diaries.

XVIII-E

Anonymous

Diary, 1854-1855

England

→ online as:
Englishman's Crimean
War diary, 1854-55

164 pp.

Boards

18 x 12 cm.

10-8-65

Anonymous. Diary, 1854-1855. England 1

This diary records the observations of a young man who served on board hired British transport ships during the Crimean War. The entries date from March 23, 1854, to September 22, 1855. The diarist sailed on the Palmerston, a troop transport, from England to Malta where he joined the crew of the Pyrenees. The Pyrenees wrecked on the Crimean coast in mid-November, 1854, and he joined the Mary Ann in December. These two ships carried troops and equipment to the Crimea, operating out of Malta, Constantinople, and Varna. The diarist

Anonymous. Diary, 1854-1855. England 2

was at the Crimea during September-November, 1854, and May and June, 1855, and his ships were variously at Eupatoria, Sevastopol, and Balaklava. In March, 1855, the Mary Ann called at Genoa for Piedmontese troops. There is considerable comment about naval and military activities as viewed from the transport service. On January 14, 1855, he noted the women nurses at the hospital in Scutari.

The identity of the diarist is unknown. He probably was an officer. On December 8, 1854, he recorded his twentieth birthday, a

Anonymous. Diary, 1854-1855. England 3

fact that proves he was not Lieut. Thomas Atkinson Butler, admiralty agent on the Pyrenees whose obituary appears in a clipping at the end of the diary. Butler is occasionally mentioned, the entry for July 23, 1854, being one example.

At the end of the diary there are two lists of ships, one of the Black Sea fleet and the other of transports.

There are a number of colored drawings of ships, military personnel, and others scattered throughout the volume.

Anonymous, Diary, 1854-1855. England 4

Since the Pyrenees and Mary Ann were privately owned, their officers do not appear in the admiralty's Navy List or in the privately published New Navy List that have been checked at the Library of Congress.

The movements of the transports, Pyrenees and Palmerston, in the spring of 1854 are recorded in The Times in such columns as "Naval Intelligence" and "Preparations for War." However, no appointments for their crews are given other than those of the agents such as Butler. The wreck of the Pyrenees also appears

Anonymous. Diary. 1854-1855. England. 5
in The Times without reference to crew members.

Anonymous

Diary, 1861-1863

Gordonsville, Orange Co., Virginia

Recataloged as:

Branham, Harriette H.

Diary, 1861-1863

Louisa County, Virginia

Anonymous *see: Winfield, John Q. Diary*

Diary, 1861-1865,?

Brock's Gap, Rockingham Co., Va.

~~Cab. 96~~

2 vols.

11-5-59

Anonymous

Recat

Diary, 1863-1872

Natchez, Mississippi

Recataloged as:

Foster, Kate D.

Diary, 1863-1872

Adams County, Mississippi

Recom 2-B.

Anonymous

C

Diary, 1865-1868 → See Baltimore
Businessman's
Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Md. Diary
1865-1868

296 pp.

Paper

19 x 16 cm.

8-30-40

Recataloged, 3-29-79

Anonymous Diary, 1865-1868. Baltimore, Md.

The diarist, whose name remains undetermined, was either a Reinicker or else was closely related to that family. His Uncle Fred, often mentioned in the diary, was noted as a partner of "E. Affaroux" (p. 52) who is listed as Epaulete Affayroux of the carpentry firm of Reinicker & Affayroux of Baltimore in the city directory for 1865-1866. John F. Reinicker was Affayroux's partner and the diarist's uncle, but it is unclear whether Reinicker was a

paternal or maternal uncle. The closeness of the diarist and his uncle suggests that both were Reinickers. The funeral notice of Capt. C.H.C. Reinicker (inside front cover) refers to an event noted in the diary (pp. 52-53), but the exact relationship of the soldier was not explained. The diarist was a resident of Baltimore where he had a house on Chase St., as did other Reinickers including Emeline, widow of Capt. Reinicker. Late in 1865 the diarist, Ruth (identified as his wife of 22 years on

p. 289), and Mollie moved to a farm on the Harford Pike about 4½ miles outside the city. On Dec. 1, 1865, he was 43 years old. He owned a little property and had some investments in stocks and bonds all of which were usually summarized at the beginning of each year. He often attended a School Committee meeting in Baltimore, but the institution was never identified. He was also an active member of the Odd Fellows. Until July, 1865, he had worked nine years for a Mr. Benson (p.4) who may have been

Anonymous Diary, 1865-1868

4

Benjamin S. Benson, founder, machinist, and water and pipe maker. In 1868 he resumed work for Mr. Benson and was keeping his books (p. 263). Thus, the diarist was a man of some education, business experience, and civic involvement.

The diary (296 pp.) dates from July 1, 1865, to April 12, 1868, and is labeled as the 9th volume. A large part of it records routine daily life at the farm on Harford Road and activities in Baltimore. It was a sociable

household, and there was frequent visiting with friends and relatives. Farm work was noted but not in detail. The weather was a constant subject of comment. Church attendance was frequent. They might have been Methodists, but Quaker meetings were also attended.

When something of note occurred, the diarist could be quite descriptive. Such was the case when he traveled on business to the oil fields at Petroleum in Ritchie County, West Virginia, for the Laurel Oil Co. during July-August, 1865.

He traveled there by train and returned by steamboat on the Ohio River to Pittsburgh and by train from there to Baltimore. His later description of a textile mill and its workers (pp. 129-132) and his opinion about the double standard of treatment given the mother and father of illegitimate children (pp. 276-279) are fine passages. Other interesting topics included: camp meetings (pp. 110, 203); a dowser (p. 94); floods (pp. 205-209); folk sayings (pp. 70, 150, 156, 161, 166, 255); a

Anonymous Diary, 1865-1868

7

boardinghouse in West Virginia (pp. 15-18); Baltimore politics (pp. 127-128, 133-134); the Odd Fellows (pp. 33-34, 157-158, 182-183, 266); etc.

Anonymous

Diary, 1868 → North Carolina Farm Woman's
Diary, 1868
Bethania, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Cab. 96

1 vol.

1-18-60

Recataloged, 12-12-75

Anonymous. Diary. Bethania, Forsyth Co., N.C.

This anonymous diary appears to have been kept by a woman who was a member of a large farm household. It covers every day of the entire year, beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31. The entries are all very brief, usually only one to three lines summarizing the diarist's activities day by day. Almost all entries involve external actions--there is almost no portrayal of the woman's thoughts and feelings. The types of activities she mentions include baking,

Anonymous

2

serving, washing, cleaning house, reading, taking walks, visiting neighbors, shopping, going to church, and attending funerals and baptismal ceremonies.

Anonymous

M-3459

Diary, 1878

n. p.

2-11-75

See → American Woman's
Travel Diary, 1878

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

1878

This diary was begun on April 6, 1878, and ended on November 9, ~~1978~~, in Augsburg. The author, an American woman touring Europe with a party of other women, started the diary as she began her voyage on the steamer Devonia. After a rough passage, the Devonia sailed into the Clyde and the diarist immediately went to Ayr to see the home of Robert Burns.

Her diary becomes an account of an educated lady's pilgrimage to the museums and royal

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

2

palaces of Europe, with stops for her literary favorites. After paying their respects to Burns, her party goes to Edinburgh and makes a similar stop at Sir Walter Scott's home, Abbotsford. Apparently, the Scottish brogue and other eccentricities bothered her, for in Edinburgh she notes "The Scotch are so queer they stare at us from morning till night. . . ." Still, she found that by saying she was an American, she found "an open sesame to many doors," including a peek at Queen Victoria's

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

3

staterooms in Edinburgh's Holyrood Palace. From Edinburgh she travelled to York, London, and Brighton. In London she made the rounds long since familiar to American tourists: the Tower of London, St. Paul's ("a grand old church"), Westminster Abbey, where the Poet's corner especially attracted her ("many a grave I stood near of which I had read the history of the occupant beneath"), and the National Gallery. While in London she went to the theatre (the Lyceum) where Henry Irving starred as Louis XI.

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

4

She thought him a "fine actor, but his acting a little bit exaggerated, he was a particularly long time dying." From London she went to Brighton, crossed the Channel, stopped briefly at Rouen and then arrived in Paris on April 29th.

There, the Exposition Universelle was just opening its doors. The ladies made several visits, even though the buildings at Trocadero were in many cases only half-finished. The diarist spotted the Prince of Wales and his

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

5

wife among the many aristocrats she observed; when not chasing celebrities, she found time to take in Notre Dame, the Panthéon, the palaces at Versailles and Fontainebleau and the Louvre. Her taste in art seems to have been traditional; she also attended the salon de printemps but noted only two bronze busts sculpted by Sarah Bernhardt. While in Paris she also attended a performance of Hernani at the Théâtre Français starring the "divine Sara. [sic]."

From Paris she left for Strasburg, then

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

6

journeyed through the Rhineland stopping in Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, Worms, Wiesbaden, Cologne and Eisenach. Among her sight-seeing was the Wartburg Castle, Luther's one-time refuge. At Weimar, her next stop, the palace of the Grand Duke attracted her attention for its memories of Goethe and Schiller; the art treasures of the local church included an altarpiece by Cranach portraying Luther and Phillip Melancthon; while the palace boasted works by Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael and Rubens.

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

7

The tourists departed for Leipzig and Berlin, a city still shaken by the assassination attempt upon Emperor William I. The Americans toured Hamburg and Lübeck, then sailed to Copenhagen. At Hamburg they discovered that General U. S. Grant was staying nearby when a band serenaded the neighborhood. While in Copenhagen, a short trip to Elsinore to see "the reputed grave of Hamlet" was in order.

Sailing to Norway, the ladies learn that General Grant and his wife are also on board;

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

8

the American consul in Christiania [Oslo], Mr. Gerhard Gade, advised them to stay at the Hotel Victoria where the Grants would be. Once in Norway he arranged for them to meet Mrs. Grant, and soon after the author was accompanying Mrs. Grant on a shopping trip and was the Grants' guest on several occasions.

While in Norway the author spent almost 3 weeks at Grefson, noted for its baths; there, she took the resort's cure, which in her case consisted of three baths in warm water followed

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

9

by a dose of cold water. (" . . . the shock is too great for me. I cannot stand more than two a day.") She resumed her journey going to Stockholm.

The next leg of her journey carried her past Finland into Russia. On September 11, they spotted Kronstadt fortress and soon entered St. Petersburg. The diarist spent nine days there, where she toured the Winter Palace, the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Hermitage. The Russian capitol was in a festive mood, first

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

10

for a saint's day, then to welcome home the first regiments from the Russo-Turkish war. Seated on a balcony, the American was surprised to see that "The ladies smoked cigarettes with the utmost nonchalance."

She found Moscow to be a much less exciting city, where she viewed the Kremlin, St. Basil ("which is most curious"), and several other churches. A two day trip by rail took her to Warsaw, where she arrived "tired and dirty." She left Warsaw for Cracow, Breslau and Dresden.

Anonymous. Diary, 1878

11

In Dresden she spent her time touring museums and shopping; after Dresden, the author went to Prague, Vienna, Ratisbon, and thence back to Germany to stop at Nuremburg. The diary ends abruptly as she leaves Augsburg for Munich.

Anonymous

Recat. as

Hedgesville Housewife's

L-5144

Recon

c

Scrapbook and Daybook

Housewife's Scrapbook ca. 1877 and
Daybook, 1839-~~1940~~ 1840

Hedgesville, Berkeley Co., Va.

172 pp. Boards 31 x 19 1-2 cm.

2-19-54

Anonymous

~~_____~~
F- 6344

Journal, 1849 - 1850

Columbia Furnace, Shenandoah Co., Va.

110pp.

Calf

43½ x 29½ cm.

9-22-54

Recataloged, 7-19-76

Cataloged, 11/95 as

Shenandoah Co. (Va.)
Ledger, 1849-1850.

Anonymous. Journal, 1849-1950. Columbia
Furnace, Shenandoah Co., Va.

This account book is the Journal, 1849-1850, for a general store at Columbia Furnace, Virginia. The period covered is one year dating from April 3, 1849, to April 17, 1850. Customers included Columbia Furnace, for which there are frequent entries and occasionally other furnaces. It is not clear whether this store belonged to the furnace or whether it was an independent operation.

Anonymous. Journal, 1849-1850

2

Information about Columbia Furnace can be found in J. Peter Lesley's The Iron Manufacturer's Guide to the Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills of the United States... (New York and London, 1859). There was a later edition in 1866.

Ricon F-5113 C

Anonymous

Journal, 1853-1854

Hagerstown, Washington County, Md.

396 pp.

Leather

38 x 24 cm.

Records of a general merchant.

12-14-53 *see: Hagerstown (Md.) merchant's
GUIDE record book, 1853-
1854

Anonymous

Journal and Papers, 1861-1865

Newtown, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Cab. 43 3 items

6-10-63

*See: Benson, Robert B.

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 2

rebellion."] Leased at a cost of four hundred dollars per day, the George Leary was used to transport troops, wounded, and prisoners between Fortress Monroe, Va., and several landings up the James River past Bermuda Hundred. On one occasion she carried a load of contrabands north to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Late in 1864 she sailed south to Hilton Head, S. C., with several other steamers laden with Confederate prisoners who were to be exchanged for Union prisoners being brought to Savannah for that purpose. The journal ends with an entry dated

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 4
was the George Leary, a steamer, not the George Henry, a barkentine. Moreover, whether the Capt. R. B. Benson to whom this journal was attributed by Goodspeed and who commanded clipper ships is the same person who was a subordinate officer on the George Leary is a matter of question.

According to the dealer's catalogue, the author of the journal had been in command of clipper ships in the mid-1850's and was in command of the same kind of ship in 1874. It should be pointed out that in Howe and Mathews, American

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 5

Clipper Ships (2 vols; Salem, 1926), a "Captain Benson" is listed but no initials or Christian name are given. Indeed, why would a man who had had command of clippers accept a position of less than captain on a steamer? At one point the writer reveals that in earlier years he had been a mate on a cotton ship. It is also obvious from his comments that he knew the ports along the Atlantic seaboard and that on at least one occasion he had been to New Orleans.

The first entry in the journal is for April 22, 1864, when the writer reports to his wife

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 6

(to whom the journal is addressed) that the George Leary had steamed from New York to Fortress Monroe in twenty hours. On April 24 the ship went to Point Lookout, Md. and conveyed a load of former Confederates who had joined the army of 'Uncle Abraham,' as the journalist often called Lincoln, to Norfolk. During the remainder of April the ship ferried troops about in the Chesapeake and then early in May carried a large number up to Bermuda Hundred. On May 19 the George Leary sailed for Philadelphia with 517 wounded. Returning to the Chesapeake, the

Anonymous Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 7

ship performed various tasks until June 1 when she steamed north to New York with a load of wounded. On this trip the writer hoped to get home to Newtown, Conn., but he was unable to do so.

In July the ship was again operating on the James. On July 11, however, she was ordered to City Point to proceed to Washington with a battery to assist in its defense against Confederate raiders. [See Report of Lt. Jacob H. Lamb, Batt. C, 1st R. I. Light Art., in War of the Rebellion Records, I, 40, pt. 1, pp. 518-519.] When the boat arrived in Washington,

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 8

all was excitement, as the Confederates were within five miles of the city.

After a trip to Norfolk for coal, the George Leary pushed up the river to Bermuda Hundred and took on a load of wounded. On July 17 the steamer was filled with prisoners and ordered to carry them to New York. Returning to the Chesapeake area the steamer resumed her duties transporting wounded. At Broadway Landing on the Appomattox River where there was a hospital, the steamer received 400 wounded and took them down the river. After a repetition of that

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 9

journey, the boat was engaged with what the author considered a glorious business, the "Nigger Trade." The steamer was to take on board a load of contrabands and transport them to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. On August 1 one hundred and fifty of 'Uncle Abraham's' children came aboard. The attitude of the journalist toward the freedmen was something less than sympathetic, and he had no patience with the whites who were accompanying them. Indeed, he exclaimed, he would have liked to have kicked the white teachers when he saw them

kiss a 'big, black nigger wench, call her sister, and engage her in conversation as an equal.'

After discharging a few of the passengers at Philadelphia, the ship set out for New York. En route the author aroused the ire of one of the white teachers when he ordered the Negroes to stay in one place and not to run about the steamer. Leaving a few of the 'dear ones' in New York, the steamer sailed on to Boston. The ship was met by two officials who wished the captain to anchor until all the arrangements could be made for the 4100 contrabands which

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 11
they had been informed were on the ship. Great
was their relief when they found that the
George Leary bore only 41 freedmen.

Returning south, the ship again acted as a
hospital steamer, transferring wounded to
Fortress Monroe, and on August 18, to Philadel-
phia. After a southward sail to Fortress
Monroe, the steamer took on board another load
of wounded and transported them to New York. In
early September the George Leary was operating
once again on the James between Fortress Monroe

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 12

and the landings above Bermuda Hundred. The weeks of September also were marked by political discussions. According to the journalist, the majority of the soldiers were pro-McClellan; he was certain, however, that the Abolition party would use any and all means, including lies, if necessary, to win the election.

In addition to his anti-Lincoln attitude, the writer blamed the war on the 'Private Opinions of Public Politicians.' Indeed, he said, the machinations of some of the same politicians served to keep the army from receiving proper

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 13

supplies, the wounded **were** left on the field for hours before being removed, and when they reached the hospitals or steamers they received far less in medicinal stimulants than the healthy doctors and officers.

Throughout October the George Leary ferried wounded up and down the James and its neighbouring rivers. Late in that month she was ordered to join a fleet of steamers composed of the New York, the Illinois, the Atlantic, the Baltic, the Northern Light, the Herman Livingstone, the Victor, the Weybossett, and the Blackstone, in

Anonymous Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 15

the other steamers entered the Savannah River and pushed upstream as far as Venus Point. That was the site, according to the writer, where all large ships used to finish their cargoes of cotton. He could remember this from the days when he was a mate on a cotton ship and had had to look after the sailors every night to see that they did not jump ship.

On Nov. 14 the Black Republicans on board were beside themselves because of Lincoln's re-election. Two days later the steamer went to Beaufort, S. C., for coal. Here, as at Nor-

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 14

transporting Confederate prisoners south to Savannah for exchange. En route the author discussed the war with the Confederates and found that all were ready for the conflict to end. The problem was, however, how to reach a settlement. Indeed, the Confederates themselves could not agree; some wanted an independent Confederacy and would fight to the last for it; others had no concern for the Negro, while still others wanted them back or at least to be compensated for their losses.

On Nov. 12 the George Leary and several of

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 16

folk, Hampton village, and along the James and other Virginia rivers, the author described the dilapidated conditions of the towns and plantations such as Shirley and the residence at Aiken's Landing, Va. [Varina] Beaufort, once the 'Paradise of South Carolina' had become a sorry sight.

During Nov. the George Leary was busily engaged in transporting prisoners between the Savannah River and Hilton Head, S. C. On Dec. 6 she sailed to Charleston, no longer the busy port it once was, to take on some exchanged prisoners.

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 17

The Union prisoners were in much poorer condition than the Confederates for whom they were exchanged. After a return trip to Hilton Head and back to Charleston again, and south once a again, the steamer sailed north on Dec. 17, arriving at Fortress Monroe on Dec. 19, in 37 hours from Hilton Head.

Four days later the George Leary sailed southward again, first to Hilton Head and then to Fort McAllister on the Ogeechee River south of Savannah to assist in the dismantling of the captured post.

Anonymous. Journal and Papers, 1861-1865. 18

On the first day of 1865 the steamer headed for Beaufort with a load of two hundred contrabands, whom the author was happy to see debark the next day. As New Year's had fallen on Sunday, the celebrating came on Monday, and the author, already sick with a cold and fever, was further sickened by the sight of a 'Negro wench' dressed up as the Goddess of Liberty.

On Jan. 3 the steamer loaded some of the 17th Army Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Frank Blair and transferred it from Thunderbolt, Ga. to Beaufort, S. C. At the date of the last entry,

Anonymous. Journal and Papers. 1861-1865. 19
January 5, 1865, the steamer was back at Thunderbolt and the journalist was concerned because two of six crew members who had been put ashore with fever had died.

For data on the George Leary see the 1864 and 1865 editions of LLOYD'S Registry of American and Foreign Shipping and a later edition of Merchant Vessels of the United States.

Recon

Anonymous

Ledger C, 1767-1776*

New Bern, Craven County, N. C.

* Scattered settlements to 1785.

Cab. 91 (Fragile-Use Microfilm Copy) 482 pp.

Copies available on microfilm.

4-24-54

See index in Inventory File

*See: New Bern
merchant's ledger C

Anonymous. Ledger C, 1767-1776. New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina. 1 vol.

Records of an unidentified merchant of Newbern including accounts for Dr. Alexander Gaston (p. 52), William and Jacob Blount (pp. 86, 143, 174, 185), Governor William Tryon, Governor Josiah Martin, Rev. James McCartney, Joseph Montford, John Moore (free Negro), Robert Evans, Richard Ellis (pp. 165, 181) Bernard Parkinson, John Edge Tomlinson, David Barroh (p. 214), John Owens, Alexander McAuslan, Robert Williams, and Thomas McLin. At the front of the volume is an index of the names from L to Z.

Anonymous. Ledger (C, 1767-1776. New Bern, Craven²
County, North Carolina.

The records indicate considerable trade connections between this business at Newbern and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Products frequently mentioned are pitch, tar, turpentine, staves, grain, and other food stuffs.

Note C. C. Crittenden, Commerce of North Carolina, p. 97n.

Purchases were recorded in the ledger as late as 1776, but the bulk of the transactions were between 1767 and 1773-1775. Scattered settlements of accounts were entered as late as 1785.

Anonymous, Ledger C, 1767-1776. New Bern, 3
Craven County, N. C.

The 1767 entries are sometimes marked as continued from Ledger B, so this volume is Ledger C.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Anonymous

Ledger C, 1767-1776*

New Bern, Craven County, N. C.

***Scattered settlements to 1785.**

1 Reel

Positive

Copy of volume in Manuscript Department.

6-16-77

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Anonymous

Ledger C, 1767-1776*

* New Bern, Craven County, N. C.

Scattered settlements to 1785.

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of volume in Manuscript Department.

3-28-74

NUCMC

Anonymous

Ledger C, 1793-1794

District of Columbia

Section A

1 vol.

1-18-84

*See: Washington (D.C.) mercantile store ledger
1793-1794

Anonymous. Ledger C, 1793-1794. District of
Columbia

Ledger C, 1793-1794, is from a mercantile store. This store was apparently located within the District of Columbia since several customers were listed as "City Washington." The store sold general mercantile and grocery items and also a considerable quantity of alcoholic drinks, rum, brandy, wine, etc. The store existed prior to 1793, since this volume is Ledger C, the third in a series, so identified by notations on

a number of accounts stating that they were continued in Ledger D. Ledger C is without covers and includes folios 3-25, folios 3 and 25 being incomplete.

The remarkable aspect of this store and its ledger was its customers. A number of them are identified as stonecutters and stonemasons. Several others were carpenters and a mason. In 1791 President Washington selected the site of the future city of Washington, and he laid the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793. It is

apparent, therefore, that the artisans identified in this ledger were among the first to be employed in the construction of the national capital. At least two stonecutters are listed by given names only; they may have been blacks. At least two carpenters are identified with their projects: "carpenter at Mr. Hoban's" and "carpenter at W. Stephenson's". Hoban was probably James Hoban (1762-1831), an architect at Washington who designed and superintended the construction of the White House and was also

Anonymous

4

involved with other buildings in the capital.

Some notes filed with the volume concern its possible provenance.

22-1 Recon

Anonymous

Ledger, 1794-1800

See: Perquimans County, North Carolina
merchant's ledger
105 ff. Unbound ca. 32½ x 20½ cm.

11-5-33

Recatalogued, 4-1-63

Anonymous. Ledger, 1794-1800. Perquimans
County, North Carolina.

This ledger of 1794-1800 belonged to a merchant in Perquimans County, North Carolina. The information in the volume does not include an identification of either the location of the business or its ownership. However, many of the persons and families whose names appear in the accounts can be found in Ellen Goode(Rawlings) Winslow, History of Perquimans County(Raleigh, North Carolina, 1931), an excellent source for genealogical information.

Posting notations indicate that this ledger was used along with other account books. The first and last parts of the book are missing; folios 62-164 remain essentially intact.

A wide range of manufactured and agricultural commodities appear in the accounts with their prices.

One of the largest accounts is for Exum Newby, whose name also appears often in other accounts. Newby is referred to on folio 70 as being the surviving partner of John Shaw and Company. His home in the Belvidere section

Anonymous Ledger, 1794-1800 3
of the county is pictured in W. G. Newby, Town
of Hertford Bi-Centennial, 1758-1958, and
Historic Data of Perquimans County, North
Carolina (Hertford[?], N. C., 1958), p. 43.

Anonymous

L- 6834

Ledger, 1806-1816

Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland

193 ff. Leather and Boards 32½ x 21 cm.

2-1-63

*See: Elkton, (Md.) tavern Keeper's ledger,
1806-1816

Anonymous. Ledger, 1806-1816. Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland.

This ledger of 1806 to 1816 belonged to a tavern keeper at Elkton in Cecil County, Maryland. The identity of the owner remains obscure, but several factors indicate Elkton as the location of the business. An account with the Collector of Cecil County includes the owner's taxes for 1812 (folio 159). An account for fares on stagecoaches appears on folios 140-141, and Elkton is usually either the destination or the point of departure. The Elkton Bank is

Anonymous. Ledger, 1806-1816.

2

prominent in the owner's account for his investments in bank stock (folio 144). Many accounts include entries for expenses at court, and one has the notation for "brandy taken to the court house" (folio 27). Elkton was the county seat.

Elkton was on the route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the tavern owner had a business relationship with several stagecoach lines. For example, the account with the United States Mail, presumably a stage line, contains the fares that were charged between various points

Anonymous. Ledger, 1806-1816. 3
along the route between Baltimore and Philadelphia (ff. 140-141). A small account with the Pilot Line appears on folio ninety-three.

The tavern keeper apparently owned stages. Accounts for various stage drivers include the wages which they received. Examples of such accounts include folios 119, 120, 125, 128, 148, and 154. Entries for passage expenses appear frequently in the accounts along with the usual tavern charges. The first account in the volume is for the "Heirs of the Stages and Horses etc. belonging to the Estate

Anonymous, Ledger, 1806-1816

4

of D. Richardson." Accounts for Daniel Richardson, deceased, and other members of the family then follow.

The accounts itemize the prices of the goods and services which the business bought and sold.

The ledger is quite legible. Although the lower inside corners of the pages have been destroyed, the volume remains essentially intact. A few entries appear for 1816, but they date primarily from 1806 to 1815. An index of the accounts is at the front of the volume.

L- 5132

✓

Anonymous

see: Ledger, 1817-1843

n.p.

44 pp.

Paper

32 x 19 1-2 cm.

1-13-54

Chapel

Anonymous

Recon

F-73

Ledger.

1822-1824.

C

[Baskerville, Va. ?]

425 pp.

Calif.

43 x 38 cm.

Records of a merchant.

AUG 3 0 1940

Recon L-84
C

Anonymous

Ledger, 1830

Windsor, Bertie Co., N. C.

122 pp.

Boards

32 x 19 cm.

5-27-43

Records of a mercantile firm.

Anonymous

Recon F-51

Ledger, 1831-1838

Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Georgia

141 pp.

Boards

33 x 20 cm.

3-17-41

Recatalogued, 11-9-63

Anonymous. Ledger, 1831-1838. Lawrenceville,
Gwinnett County, Georgia.

The identity of the owner of this ledger remains obscure. He was not Dr. Philo Hall, an early physician at Lawrenceville. In the Nathan L. Hutchins Papers there is an itemized account (1834-1837; filed under Feb. 29, 1840) of Hall's services for James Austin, and Austin does not have a similar account in this ledger. Nathan L. Hutchins's account is in the ledger, but his papers lack notes or receipts that identify his doctor. Philo Hall and other doctors are noted in James C. Flanigan, History of Gwinnett County (Hapeville, Georgia, 1943), Vol. I.

Anonymous. Ledger, 1831-1838

2

The accounts itemize visits, medicines, and prices.

This volume is erroneously entered in the Guide for Lawrenceville, Virginia.

Recon.

Anonymous

Lodger, 1834-1840

Virginia

Cab. 96

1 vol. (F ragment)

8-19-59

Anonymous. Ledger, 1834-1840. Virginia. 1
vol. Sketch.

This ledger was originally a part of the Don
Preston Peters Collection in this dept.

Recon L-5121

Anonymous

Ledger, 1835-1840

Virginia [?]

218 pp.

Boards

32 x 20 cm.

12-14-53

GUIDE

Anonymous

F - 6343

C

Ledger, 1835 - 1841

Rowan Co., N. C.

163pp. Calf 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 cm.

2-9-61

Possibly kept by John Steele in Salisbury,
N. C.

Recon L. 5973
C

Anonymous

Ledger, 1835-1841

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

104 pp.

Boards

31 x 20 cm.

8-7-58

GUIDE

Ninevah (Va.) Ledger 1835-1837. Recon

5252
SS-87

Anonymous ↑

c

Ledger, 1835-1837 (fragment)

Nineveh, Warren County, Va.

60 pp.

Unbound

32 1-2 x 19 1-4 cm.

4-26-54

GUIDE

Recom

L- 5120

Anonymous

Ledger, 1837-1845

See: Martinsburg, Va.?, ledger, 1837-1845

342 pp.

Boards

32 x 20 1-2 cm.

12-14-53

GUIDE

Treasure Room

Anonymous

Recon SS-5
98

Ledger, 1839-41

Knap of Reeds, Granville County, N.C.

200 pp. Mutilated 39 x 17 cm.

Ledger of a general merchant.

AUG ■ '46

GUIDE

*See: Knap of Reeds (N.C.) merchant's
ledger, 1839-1841

Recon F- 5112

Anonymous

Ledger, 1842-1844

See: Berryville, Va. [?]; general store ledger, 1842-
1844
342 pp. Leather 39 1-2 x 25 cm.

Ledger accounts of general merchandise store.

12-14-53

GUIDE

Now cat. as
"Physician's ledger and
Anonymous

Recon L-6093

Georgia woman's scrapbook "

c

Ledger, 1848-1864;
Scrapbook, 1885-1896

Augusta, Richmond Co., Ga.

521 pp. Leather 32 1-2 x 21 1-2 cm.

11-22-57

GUIDE

Anonymous. Ledger, 1848-1864; Scrapbook, 1885-1896. Augusta, Ga. 521 pp. Sketch

This ledger of a physician, indexed, giving accounts for service and medicines, was used for pasting clippings by an anonymous Georgia woman after the Civil War. Confederate history and personalities, poetry, and topics of interest to women are the subjects of the clippings. Jefferson Davis' visit to Georgia in 1886 receives much attention. A number of humorous articles by Bill Arp are included. The funeral of Alexander H. Stephens; a speech of Henry W. Grady in New York before the New England Society;

96
Anonymous, Ledger, 1848-1864; Scrapbook, 1885
the Charleston Earthquake in Jan. & Oct., 1887;
Sam Jones, the evangelist; Chang and Eng and
their N. C. home; Paul Hamilton Hayne's death
and funeral; "Winnie" Davis' visit to Syracuse,
and the story of how she received the title of
"Daughter of the Confederacy;" the speech of
Gov. J. B. Gordon at Augusta at a Confederate
Memorial Day celebration: all are subjects of
clippings, most of which are undated.

Anonymous

Ledger, 1849-1850

Columbia Furnace, Va.

Recataloged as:

Anonymous

Journal, 1849-1850

Treasure Room

74

Anonymous

Recon SS-4c

Ledger, 1849 - 1851

* See: Buena Vista, [Va.?] ledger, 1849-1851

210 pp.

Mutilated 30x19 cm.

JUL 1 1941

Recon

F- 5122

Anonymous

Ledger, 1850-1855

see: Martinsburg, Va. [?], ledger, 1850-1855

244 pp.

Boards

40 x 25 cm.

12-14-53

GUIDE

Anonymous

L - 6061

Ledger, 1852-1854

*See: Streit family
ledger, 1852-1854

Winchester?, Frederick Co., Va.

61 pp.

Leather

33 x 21 1-2 cm.

This volume came from the Streit family, who may have lived near Winchester. It also contains personal accounts of more recent times and "meter readings" for several people in Stephens City, Middletown, and Winchester, Va.

8-20-58

GUIDE

Recon F- 5118

C

Anonymous

Ledger, 1852-1869

* See: Martinsburg, Va. ledger, 1852-1869

110 pp.

Boards

41 3-4 x 16 1-2 cm.

12-14-53

GUIDE

Anonymous

Ledger, 1855-1857

Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Virginia

Cab. 41

1 vol.

7-2-81

*See: Petersburg (Va.) blacksmith's ledger,
1855-1857

Anonymous. Ledger, 1855-1857. Petersburg,
Dinwiddie County, Virginia

The ledger, 1855-1857, records the business of a blacksmith with his customers. Services, sales of items, and prices are itemized. The volume contains 132 pages. Many other pages were torn out of the volume prior to its acquisition. There are scattered entries for dates as late as 1865. Such entries, including those for early 1858, were usually made for settlements of accounts and interest upon them. Regu-

Bishop, John Butterworth, John Crowder, John Edwards, Albert Wells, Charles Wells, James Wells, E. A. Wyatt, and possibly William Mitchell, Henry Y. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Morris, and perhaps others are listed in the directory. It is especially notable that S. T. K. Rice, a customer with a long account, appears in the directory since his name is distinctive. A check of the Richmond directory for 1852 was not productive. There were twelve blacksmiths listed for Petersburg in 1859.

Anonymous

2

lar business is confined to 1855-1857. The lost pages probably contained records from later years.

The volume and its accounts do not contain the name of the owner or the location of his business. The location was probably Petersburg, Virginia. The ledger was acquired from a dealer there. A city directory is available for Petersburg in 1859. Many of the names of the blacksmith's customers are not listed in this directory. Customers William Adams, William

M-5250

<

Anonymous

*See: Ledger, 1358-1859

N. p.

192 pp.

Boards

19 1-2 x 15 1-2 cm.

4-24-54

GUIDE

F- 6118

1. Anonymous
Ledger, 1861-1866
Selma, Dallas Co., Ala.

see:

2. Ewing C. L.
Record Book as Supt. of the Southern
Railway Company, 1899-1901
n. p.

171 pp.

Boards

38 x 27 cm.

1-8-59

GUIDE

. Anonymous

L- 6345

c

Ledger, 1878 - 1882

see: South Carolina? ledger, 1878-1882

164pp. Boards 30 x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-14-61

F-4247

Anonymous

C

Ledger No. 2, 1884-1885

n. p.

452 pp.

Calf

40 x 23 cm.

Nov. 5, 1933

Family ledger.

* See: Family ledger No. 2,
1884-1885

ff- 6062

Anonymous

Ledger, 1887-1931

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

374 pp.

Leather

36 x 22 cm.

8-20-58

GUIDE

*see Charleston (S.C.) ledger,
1887-1931

F- 6120

Anonymous

Ledger, 1889-1890

N. C.

588 pp. Cloth 27 1-2 x 40 1-2 cm.

2-9-59

* see; North Carolina ledger, 1889-1890

F- 6121

Anonymous

c

Ledger, 1894-1898

N. C.

404 pp. Leather 24 x 36 cm.

2-9-59

*see North Carolina ledger, 1894-1898

F-6122

Anonymous

C

Ledger, 1920-1926

n.p.

174 pp. Boards 23 1-2 x 36 cm.

2-9-59

M-4 248

Anonymous

C

Legal Notebook, [before 1865,

[Virginia]

93 pp.

Boards

25 x 20 cm.

Nov. 5, 1933

see: * Virginia legal notebook, pre-1865

Treasure Room

L - 77

6

Anonymous

Legal Notebook, n.d.,

n.p. *see: North Carolina legal notebook,
n.d.

60 pp. Boards 31x19cm.

Legal notes based on decisions made in North
Carolina cases.

GUIDE

MAY 27 1943

Anonymous

Logbook, 1767-1768

New England

Section A

1 vol.

A microfilm copy is available.

Recataloged,
3-29-74

11-5-33

*See: Ship's commercial logbook 1767-1768

Anonymous. Logbook. New England

This logbook records four commercial voyages involving trade among the English colonies in North America and the West Indies and also with England during 1767-1768. The first three voyages were in the brigantine Joannah and the fourth was in the brigantine Grizzel. James McEwen was master of the Grizzel (noted Aug. 11, 1768). A Captain Jones may have been master of the Joannah (noted July 9, 1767). The keeper of the logbook remains unidentified. His name

and the date of 1767 appear on the outside of the back cover, but most of the name is illegible even under ultraviolet light. His first name may be Charles.

The first voyage was a round trip from the Piscataqua River between Maine and New Hampshire to Grenada and possibly Dominica in the West Indies. The journey lasted from January to May, 1767. Lumber was delivered to Grenada.

The second voyage of July to September, 1767, was from Piscataqua to Barbados and Nevis

in the West Indies and back again.

The third voyage on the Joannah lasted from December, 1767, to July, 1768. She sailed from Piscataqua to Barbados and from that island to North Carolina where she was located during February to April of 1768. The operations in North Carolina contain detailed references to where the ship docked, what cargo was procured (tar, pitch, and staves), and often the names of persons from whom goods were taken. The Joannah went by Edenton and stopped at Blackman's Landing on the Roanoke River in Bertie

County. Then she went as far inland as Gray's Landing (now Windsor) that is the head of navigation on the Cashie River. A number of landings and individuals in Bertie County were mentioned. The Joannah went back by Edenton and then sailed for London, arriving in July.

At London the keeper of the log transferred to the Grizzel and sailed for Boston in August. The log ends on October 23 when the ship is in sight of Cape Ann, Massachusetts. This return to Boston suggests that the writer lived there or somewhere else in New England.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Anonymous

Logbook, 1767-1768

New England

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of volume in Manuscript Department.

4-1-74

Anonymous

Medical Notebook, 1834-1836

n. p.

Section A

1 vol.

12-11-69

see:

* Pharmacy lectures notebook, 1834-1836

Anonymous. Medical Notebook. n. p.

This notebook was kept by a student who apparently attended both the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania. The first part of the volume consists of notes on lectures given in materia medica by John Patten Emmet at the University of Virginia during the academic year 1834-1835. From page 95 on, however, the notes appear to be from the lectures of George Bacon Wood of the University of Pennsylvania. All of the lectures were generally

Anonymous. Medical Notebook 2
concerned with pharmacy and contain many refer-
ences to the use, purpose, and preparation of
various drugs and medicines.

~~22-X~~

Anonymous

Medical Notebook of General Practice,
1850-1851

Wurzburg, Bavaria, Germany

173 pp. Cloth and Boards 17½ x 11 cm.

11-10-65
SECT. A

* see: Medical lectures notebook,
1850-1851

Anonymous. Medical Notebook of General
Practice, 1850-1851. Würzburg, Germany.

This notebook describing diseases and prescriptions was kept by a German physician in Würzburg. He evidently took notes on lectures by Drs. Wilhelm Rapp (1794-1868) and Maximilian Adolf Langenbeck (1818-1877).

missing ✓

Anonymous.

Memorandum Book, 1816, 1817

Virginia [?]

Cab. 1

1 vol.

8-18-59

Missing, 4-6-66.

Anonymous. Memorandum Book, 1816-1817
Virginia [?]. 1 vol. Sketch.

A memorandum book of 1816-1817 mentioning salt, cigars, sugar, coffee, gunpowder, iron, silk umbrellas, cotton, buttons, lead, shoes, and other commodities and their prices.

This collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection, in this Dept.

Anonymous

Merchant's Account, 1765

Alexandria, Va.

Cab. 96

1 item

8-3-59

****see: Virginia? merchant's account sheet,
1765**

Anonymous Merchant's Account, 1765. Alexandria,
Va. 1 item. Sketch.

A merchant's account of Nov. 2 and 3, 1765.
His credit customers included Jacob Hite, Thomas
Monroe, and George Washington.

This sheet is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd
Bingham, and was brought to the department on
Oct. 5, 1939, from Dr. William K. Boyd's papers.

(Anonymous)

Notebook, 1799-1895

See: Digby, ~~Digby~~ Co., Nova Scotia, ~~Canada~~
Notebook.

Section A

1 vol.

6-21-46

Recataloged, 8-1-72

Anonymous. Notebook, 1799-1895. Digby, Digby Co., Nova Scotia, Canada

The first fifty pages of the notebook contain detailed accounts, 1859-1860, of the sale at Digby of goods and materials that were salvaged from the ship Culloden that was wrecked at or near Brand Cove.

Another twenty-seven pages contain copies of entries from the minutes and roll of members (or a printed copy of them) of the earliest Baptist Church in Digby County--the Sissiboo Church. The entries date from 1799 to 1858.

Anonymous. Notebook, 1799-1895. Digby, 2
Digby Co., Nova Scotia, Canada

The copies were made in or after 1895. They include a note about members leaving to form an African Church and about a history of Negro Baptists in Nova Scotia.

Anonymous

Novel, 18th Century

England

18-E

1 item & 1 volume

4-13-71

*see: Hampshire (England) Woman's novel,
18th Century

Anonymous. Novel, 18th Century. England

This anonymous English novel (280 pp.) is accompanied by six pages of typed notes written presumably by a recent owner. The writer of the notes discovered numerous parallels between this manuscript and the novels of Jane Austen. He tentatively dated the novel--of which the manuscript is a copy rather than a draft--in the 1770's. The author was a woman, possibly from Hampshire.

Chapel "A Little Picture"

Recon

M - 78

Anonymous

~~Novel~~

See: "A Little Picture", N.D. (Vol.I)

n.p.

40 pp.

Boards

21x18 cm.

A novel in manuscript form; author unknown.

JUL 1 1941

C

M - 79

Chapel

Anonymous

Novel:

"A Little Picture", n.d. (Vol. II)

n.p.

40 pp.

Boards

21x18 cm.

JUL 1 1941

C

M - 80

Chapel

A nonymous

Novel:

"A Little Picture", n.d. (Vol. III)

n.p.

40 pp.

Boards

21x18 cm.

JUL 1 1941

C

Chapel

M - 81

Anonymous
Novel:

" A Little Picture", n.d. (Vol. IV)

n.p.

40 pp.

Boards 21x18 cm.

JUL 1 1944

C

Chapel

Anonymous
Novel:

"A Little Picture", n.d. (Vol. V.)

n.p.

40 pp.

Boards

21x18 cm.

JUL 1 1941

C

M - 53

apel

Anonymous

Novel:

"A Little Picture", n.d. (Vol. VI)

n.p.

40 pp.

Boards

21x18 cm.

JUL 1 1941

C

Anonymous

Papers, 17th Century

England

18-E

1 volume

9-22-72

*see: Anglican clergyman's sermons
17th Century

Anonymous. Papers. England

Written by an unidentified clergyman, presumably an Anglican, this volume of sermons is principally moralistic in emphasis. It contains few references to doctrinal or political issues. The author makes it clear, however, that he has no sympathy for the political activities or theological views of the Roman Catholic Church in England. Several critical comments on the "papists" appear in the volume, and one of the sermons refers specifically to the Gunpowder

Plot, an attempt to destroy both houses of Parliament in 1605.

The sermons, based in large part on the Biblical writings of the prophets, condemn the sinfulness of the era and exhort the listener to mend his ways. The monarchy is upheld, and references to the king, identified at one point as Charles, call upon the congregation to support the king, whose authority derives from God. Citizens are urged to be content with their stations in life and to entertain no plans or hopes

Anonymous

3

of elevating themselves individually or of
changing the structure of society in general.

Anonymous.

Papers, 1871.

Paris, France.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Anonymous. Papers, 1871. Paris, France.
1 item. Sketch.

An anonymous head of a French military hospital in Paris reports to his superior officer an argument with Dr. [Ernst Heinrich?] Weber (1795-1878). Meanwhile, he describes conditions in the military hospital.

Anonymous

Photograph Album, Early 1900's

n.p.

Cab. 49

1 vol.

11-10-76

*See: photograph album of travel through North
Carolina and Virginia, early 1900's

Anonymous Photograph Album, Early 1900's. n.p.

Photographs from travel on the ocean and in Virginia, North Carolina, Washington, D.C., and Niagara Falls, New York. The pictures include: Henderson, N.C., Richmond, Natural Bridge, Petersburg, and Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and other unidentified towns in Virginia or North Carolina. There are views of tobacco markets, railroads, ships, and a fair at Richmond.

The photographer may have been from England. Stamps on the inside back cover indicate that

Anonymous Photograph Album, Early 1900s. n.p.
the volume was made in London and purchased in
Bristol. There are ship scenes at the beginning
and the end of the photographs, such as a
voyager might have made while crossing the ocean
to and from England.

~~Anonymous~~→

L- 6347 c

German

Physicians' Book of Treatments and Remedies,
1630

Germany

660pp.

Pigskin

33 x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-14-61

Anonymous

Poem ("Edwin and Laura"), n. d.

n. p. **see; Edwin and Laura, n. d.

Section A

4 vols.

7-1-41

Anonymous

Scrapbook, 1864-1890

Martin County, N.C.

Cab. 47

14 items and 1 vol.

2-20-73

*See: Scrapbook of clippings on economic and
political subjects, 1864-1890

Anonymous. Scrapbook. Martin County, North
Carolina

The compiler of the scrapbook comprising this collection is unknown. The sources and contents of the clippings in the volume indicate that they were collected by a resident of Martin County, North Carolina.

The scrapbook covers the years from 1864 through approximately 1884 and contains unidentified newspapers. For the most part, these clippings concern economic and political

Anonymous

3

matters during Chester A. Arthur's presidency, 1881-1884. Topics such as free trade and protective tariffs, internal revenues, and the Presidential election of 1884 are discussed. The majority of the articles are from newspapers supporting free trade, the Democratic Party, and Cleveland's candidacy in 1884. Several of them refer to affairs in North Carolina and are critical of the Radical Republican administration in the state. Clippings found unattached in the scrapbook are similar in

Anonymous

3

content to the ones pasted in the volume.

Chapel

Anonymous

ff-89

C

Scrap Book, 1868-1872 ~~n. d.~~ Lady's
Ledger, 1836-1840
n. p.

570 pp.

Leather.

32 x 18 cm.

Newspaper clippings.

*See: Ledger and woman's scrapbook, 1836-1872

AUG 30 1940

Anonymous

F- 6962

Scrapbook, 1898

Worcester, Worcester County, Mass.

308 pp.

Boards

43 x 26 cm.

1-21-42

Recatalogued, 4-15-64

* see: Second Massachusetts Regiment Scrapbook,
1898

Anonymous. Scrapbook, 1898. Worcester,
Worcester County, Mass.

This scrapbook contains clippings and pictures about several Massachusetts regiments, especially companies of troops from Worcester and its vicinity, during the Cuban operations of the Spanish-American War. The compiler of the scrapbook remains anonymous, but he or she must have been either a relative or friend of Waldo A. Merrifield of Worcester, Massachusetts. A message from Cuba (p. 130) reports on

Anonymous. Scrapbook, 1898. Worcester, Mass. 2
Merrifield and identifies him with Worcester
and Company C. Further, notations beside
several pictures on page 113 include one
identifying "Waldo's Tent," and another that
probably points out Merrifield.

According to the city directories of 1895
and 1900, Merrifield boarded at 1 East Shelby,
Worcester, and worked as a clerk. He was a
member of the Worcester Light Infantry, a
militia group (p. 10), and he served with it as
a private when it became Co. C., 2nd Regiment of

Anonymous. Scrapbook, 1898. Worcester, Mass. 3
Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers (pp. 17, 232).
Pictures of Co. C are on pages 96 and 189, and
pictures of other Worcester companies are nearby.
The clippings primarily concern the 2nd Massachu-
setts Regiment in which Worcester had three
companies, one of them being Merrifield's Co. C.
The clippings follow the Worcester companies
from mustering in until mustering out. They
fought in Cuba. The 6th and 9th Massachusetts
Regiments are also represented by a number of
clippings and pictures.

Anonymous. Scrapbook, 1898. Worcester, Mass. 4

Two pencil drawings entitled "C Co., Camp Kitchen" and "One of the Indians" were found in the scrapbook and are filed in an envelope on the inside back cover. The drawings are signed by "Dean," apparently Private Fred P. Dean of Co. C (p. 17). Dean's picture is on page 191.

The clippings include numerous muster rolls, especially for the companies from Worcester and its vicinity.

Anonymous

Songbook, 1861-1862

n. p.

Cab. 96

1 vol.

4-5-85

* See: Confederate songbook, 1861-1862

Anonymous. Songbook, 1861-1862. n. p.

Of the several selections in this volume, only three are listed in Richard B. Harwell, Confederate Music. They are: "Would I Were with Thee," "What Is Home without a Mother?", and "Come Dearest the Daylight Is Gone." The latter two selections this department has in its Confederate Sheet Music File.

L-4253
Re cr. <

Anonymous

Tobacco book, 1823 -

See: Richmond, Va. tobacco book, 1823

Nov. 5, 1933

Anonymous

*see: The Revenge

M-90

Zanga's Lines from The Revenge

The lines of the revengeful Moor, Zanga, from Edward Young's (1683-1765) tragedy, The Revenge (1721), with cues from the roles of other characters.

N. p.

n. d.

26 pp.

Paper

16 x 20 cm.

Apr. 7, 1938

Anson, Charles V.

Papers, 1886

London, England

34-B

1 item

5-3-67

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

Anson, Charles V. Papers, 1886. London, Eng.

Commander Charles V. Anson of the British navy commanded the H.M.S. Dragon in the East Indies in 1886. In that year he called at Johanna, or Anjouan, the capital of the Comoro Islands. Sultan Abdallah invited Anson to discuss a treaty for the abolition of slavery in the islands. The Comoros became a French protectorate in 1886, and slavery was ended in 1889 by Abdallah.

Anson, Thomas, First Viscount Anson

Papers, 1773-1799

Shugborough Hall, Staffordshire, England

XVIII-E

47 items

9-12-67

Anson, Thomas, First Viscount Anson. Papers, 1773-1799. Shugborough Hall, Staffordshire, England.

A collection of forty-seven bills and receipts, 1773-1799, record the purchase of goods and services by: Thomas Anson, First Viscount Anson (1767-1818); his brother, Ensign and later General Sir George Anson (1769-1849); and their father, George Anson (d. 1789). They include purchases of books

Anson, Thomas, First Viscount Anson

2

by the elder George Anson, educational expenses for Ensign Anson (1790), and the purchase of Ionic capitals and columns from a manufactory in Lambeth (1794).

6763-6766

Anson County. North Carolina

Tax Lists, 1903-1906

Anson County, North Carolina

10-1-62 Leather and Boards 4 vols.

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Anson County. North Carolina. Tax Lists,
1903-1906. Anson County, North Carolina

These volumes contain tax lists of Anson County for the four years from 1903 to 1906. Taxpayers are listed alphabetically, and Negro and white accounts are differentiated. Both the amounts owed and the amounts paid are recorded. County, state, school, and road taxes are entered in separate columns.

According to information on the front pages of these volumes, they were turned over to the sheriff of the county who was charged with the collection of taxes. Scattered within the

volumes were assorted checks, one letter, and loose pages of accounts that belonged to J. A. Boggan. According to a notation on one of these loose pages, Boggan was a sheriff. These miscellaneous papers date from 1907 to 1913. Some personal accounts for 1910 and 1911 are also entered in the back of the volume for 1906. Apparently Boggan and possibly other persons retained these volumes for their personal use. Boggan's papers are filed in an envelope on the inside back cover of the volume for 1906.

Anson County. North Carolina

L- 6763

Tax List, 1903

Anson County, North Carolina

246 pp. Leather and Boards 31½ x 26 cm.

10-1-62

Anson County. North Carolina

L- 6764

Tax List, 1904

Anson County, North Carolina

244 pp. Leather and Boards 31½ x 26 cm.

10-1-62

Anson County. North Carolina L- 6765

Tax List, 1905

Anson County, North Carolina

240 pp. Leather and Boards 31½ x 26 cm.

10-1-62

Anson County. North Carolina

L-6766

Tax List, 1906

Anson County, North Carolina

262 pp. Leather and Boards 31½ x 26 cm.

10-1-62

F- 5920

Anson County, N. C. Public School
Committee, District No. 23 for White Race

Register of Public School, 1896-1897

7-31-58

Recataloged, 3-17-75

Antisell, Thomas.

Papers, 1849

Washington, D. C.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item
History of Medicine--Mas. Div.

4-8-60

Antisell, Thomas. Papers, 1849. Washington, D. C. 1 item. Sketch.

Thomas Antisell (1817-1893), Irish physician, teacher, and author comments on his lectures before a New York audience shortly after he came to America. A chemist as well as a physician, he was Medical Director of the XII Army Corps, U. S. A. Army, in the Civil War. He made notable reports on the sanitary condition of Washington, D. C., 1864-1869.

Anti-slavery Papers

This collection was dismantled. The letter by Thomas Smith Grimké of March 2, 1832, was transferred to the Grimké Family Papers.

Apostoli, Georges

Papers, n. d.

Paris, France

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--Mss. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Appalachian Society of American Foresters.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Appalachian Society of American Foresters.

Records, 1979-1991. Addition, 1,000 items (1.5 lin. ft.)

Formerly the Society of American Foresters. Appalachian Section - Contains correspondence, by-laws, and minutes. Also includes Appalachian Society of American Foresters committee charters, position descriptions, and directory of leadership.

Gift: 2/15/93

Accessioned: 7/22/93

Acc. No.: 93-101

Appalachian Society of American Foresters.

Records, 1977-1990. Addition, 100 items.

Minutes of Executive Committee, copies of the *Trail Blazer*, and proceedings of annual meetings. Also includes some correspondence.

Gift: 1/1/91

Accessioned: 1/4/92

Acc. No.: 91-154

Appalachian Society of American Foresters.

Records, 1961-1988. 31 items. (0.2 lin. ft.)

Shelf Location: 6:F

Newsletters, directories, proceedings, and executive committee minutes of the Appalachian Society of American Foresters, an organization for foresters in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. The minutes date from 1987-1988.

(continued on next card)

Appalachian Society of American Foresters. (card 2)

Gift: 10/27/88

Accessioned: 01/12/89

Acc. No.: 88-095

Appalachian Society of American Foresters.
Records, 1984-1986.--Addition, 17 items.
(0.1 lin. ft.)

Shelf Location: ~~WVB~~

Formerly the Society of American Foresters.
Appalachian Section -- Chiefly minutes of
executive committee meetings, correspondence,
and printed matter.

Gift: 11/24/86

Accessioned: 11/24/86

Acc. No.: - 0

MSS.

**6th 20:A, 2nd 68:E, 2nd 75:F (68-241, 11/24/86,
Appalachian Society of American
Foresters.**

Records 1931-1994.

9409 items.

**A professional organization of
foresters in South Carolina, North
Carolina, and Virginia. Formerly the
Society of American Foresters -
Appalachian Section.**

**The newsletters, executive meeting
minutes, directories, correspondence,
and other printed matter document the
activities of the Appalachian Society
of American Foresters between 1931-
1994. Records found in the collection
include position descriptions,
committee charters, by-laws, and
copies of the organization's**

NcD 19980923 #39920527 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

**6th 20:A, 2nd 68:E, 2nd 75:F (68-241, 11/24/86,
Appalachian Society of American
Foresters.**

Records ... (Card 2)

Journal, "Trail Blazer."

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***dws.**

**1. Appalachian Society of American
Foresters. 2. Forest management--
United States. 3. Forests and
forestry--United States--History. 4.
Forests and forestry--Southern States.
5. Timber--Southern States. I. Society
of American Foresters. Appalachian
Section.**

NcD

19980923

#39920527

NDHYme

M-5145-5146^c

Apperson, Kent

Daybooks, 1819-1860

Blacksburg, Montgomery Co., Va.

2-19-54

2 vols.

(See also bound
vol. cards)

5145

C

Apperson, Kent

Daybook, 1819-1855

Blacksburg, Va.

144 pp.

Boards

19 3-4 x 16 1-4 cm.

2-19-54

GUIDE

5146

Apperson, Kent

Daybook, 1844-1860

Blacksburg, Va.

180 pp.

Boards

19 1-4 x 15 1-4 cm.

2-19-54

GUIDE

Apperson, Richard

C

Papers. n.d. but ca. 1800

[Petersburg, Virginia]

Section A

2 pieces

JUL 1 1941

APPERSON, Richard. Papers. n.d. but ca. 1800
[Petersburg, Va. 2 pieces. Sketch]

Richard Apperson was a Revolutionary soldier of the Continental line, and saw service under Geo. Rogers Clark in the northwest. These two items refer to a duel with a Dr. Holmes. One is the draft for a handbill denouncing Dr. Holmes, and the other a letter about the printed handbills and other matters connected with the trouble.

D.S.

Appleberry, Dilmus J.

Papers, 1810(1850-1899) 1929

Fluvanna co., Va.

9 boxes, cab. 84

1750 items

4-2-38

9-17-42

NUCMC

Applegate Family

Papers, 1861-1865

Toms River, Ocean Co., N. J.

SEE SHELF LIST

93 items

5-25-83

Appleberry, Dilmus J. Letters and papers.
Fluvanna Co. Va. 1750 pieces. 1810-1929. sketch

This correspondence covers family, business and legal matters, with emphasis on the last two. There are many accounts, bills, invoices, indentures, and land surveys. The family were evidently planters, and the letters make some contribution to social history and a picture of plantation life.

Letters comprise about 5 percent of the collection, and they are of a business nature. The correspondents whose names appear most often are Pettit & Leake, a legal firm of

Appleberry. Dilmus J.

-2- Sketch

Goochland C.H., Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizing
Co. of Richmond, Va., and Appleberry's nephew,
Thomas A. Bledsoe.

Applegate Family Papers. Toms River, Ocean Co.,
N.J.

Jacob I. Applegate, his wife Rebecca, and his daughter Clementine lived in Toms River, N.J., during the span of time covered by this collection, except that Rebecca died late in 1865. The sons of Jacob I. and Rebecca were Jacob I., Jr. and Timothy P. Timothy and his wife Eliza lived on a farm near Elm Grove, Ill. Jacob, Jr. was a lieutenant in Co. A, 62nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in Tennessee and

Applegate Family

2

Arkansas, but from his scattered letters it appears that he maybe never was involved in more than picket duty, skirmishes, paper work, and supervision within his regiment. Two other daughters were Mary, whose husband Sam rose to the rank of lieutenant in the Union Army, and Clara Rhoads. Clara is never mentioned in family letters, but after her mother died she responded to her father's letter telling of her mother's death. She was then living in New York, and her letter reveals that she was estranged

Applegate Family
from her mother.

3

Timothy wrote frequently to his parents and sister Clementine about his wife and children, who numbered seven by 1865, himself, relatives and acquaintances of his parents in Illinois, farming, commodity prices, and Southern sympathizers known as Copperheads. He railed against the latter as did his father and Clementine about those in New Jersey. Lotte Applegate, a niece of Jacob and Rebecca, wrote from a farm near Edinburgh, Ind., on Sept. 1,

Applegate Family

4

1863, of recent criminal activities of Copperheads in that area.

Among a few other letters from relatives and friends of the Jacob Applegate family is a fragment of a letter signed by "Will" that reports a speech of Andrew Johnson to a large audience in Indianapolis, presumably in 1864. A few comments in letters show support for Lincoln's reelection.

Jacob, Jr. was very critical of Southerners he encountered, considering them to be very

Applegate Family

5

ignorant and the Confederacy not worth fighting for. While stationed in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn., he wrote of a number of soldiers in his regiment marrying local women. Letters to Jacob, Jr. from his parents, sister Clementine, and brother Timothy mention their sending him clothing and food, especially butter. The quantity of butter mentioned suggests that he must have been selling it within his regiment. On Mar. 18, 1864, he wrote of being in charge of a guard unit eighteen miles south of Little Rock,

Applegate Family

6 :

Ark. He mentioned the abundance of wildlife, including wild turkeys and parakeets in that region, and the inability of his unit to keep a group of guerrillas, whom he called jayhawkers, from stealing from the local populace. By late April of that year he was writing from Pine Bluff, Ark., about being in an expedition led by General Christopher C. Andrews to join the army of General Frederick Steele. On Mar. 9, he wrote of the capture of about 100 wagons in General Steele's train and the murder by Confederates of

Applegate Family

7

Arkansans driving captured Union Army wagons.

A clipping of Apr. 16, 1864, from the Indianapolis Journal tells of the successes of the Third Indiana Cavalry in East Tennessee in searching out secessionists operating against Unionists in the general area of Greenville.

A grandson of Jacob Applegate and a seaman, William Russell, wrote in August 1865, of touring Richmond. He described the destruction there and Libby Prison. He also recorded his observations of blacks in Richmond, his hope for

their future, and his belief that they should have equality with whites.

In December 1865, Timothy wrote of the enormous number of immigrants going west, saying that "our railroad trains and roads are lined" with them.

Film

Manuscript

Appleton, Hannah Dawes

Recollections of my youth. Written to amuse
dear Mary, January 8, 1844.

Filmed by: Duke University Library

D.S.

Appleton, Nathan

Papers, 1850-1899
Suffolk County,
Boston, Mass.

Cab. 43

4-3-57

GUIDE

108 items

1 item added 11-7-57

34 items added 11-5-57

Appleton, Nathan. Papers, 1850-1899. Boston,
Mass. 173 items. Sketch

This is an interesting and valuable collection, containing letters from men of note and referring to many others. Most of the letters were written to Nathan Appleton. Many are short notes, a few are long and most interesting. Altogether they give a vivid picture of the intent of Appleton's interests and his acquaintance with many of the prominent men of his time. At times they discuss

Appleton, Nathan

2

in some detail issues of importance.

Nathan Appleton was an influential business man of Boston, closely allied to the publishing firm of Appleton and Co. He was a man of wide interests, concerned with politics, with international commerce and banking, with foreign affairs, with art and artists, with various humanitarian movements, and with the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he held important positions. He was also a writer on a variety of subjects and was in demand as a speaker.

Appleton, Nathan

3

Several letters concern the Civil War; recruitment in Massachusetts, the difficulties in organizing a regiment, the attitude of the Massachusetts men to the Southerners, etc. One unsigned letter of 1863 from a soldier, stationed in New Bern, N. C., speaks of "this desolate hole".

Some of the letters are about fairs and expositions;; the Centennial, the Fair in Boston in 1877, the World's Fair, and the Paris Exposition. Appleton was appointed as one of the commissioners of the Paris

Appleton, Nathan

4

Exposition. His interest in art and artists is attested by an article which he wrote in 1876 on the Civil War etchings of Edwin Forbes and in his efforts to raise a fund in memory of William Warren, the actor so long associated with the Boston Museum.

Several of the letters deal with the question of an interoceanic canal; one in Dec. 1869 from Anson Burlingame, ambassador to France, on the Darien Canal; two from Charles B. Norton in 1870 and 1871 on the same subject; three on the proposed Panama

Appleton, Nathan

5

Canal, from A. Coubert in 1878, from Francis W. Rice in 1879 and from De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Aug. 25, 1879. Mr. Rice quoted from a letter of Senor Isidro de Diego, treasurer of the state of Panama.

At times Nathan Appleton was abroad in connection with his business interests; for example, in Russia in 1870 and in France in 1873. He was keenly interested in the extension of his own business interests and in American commerce. Among the letters of special interest are several from Charles B. Norton in 1871

Appleton, Nathan

6

concerning the establishment of a floating elevator in Odessa and the best method of transporting it and setting it up. A long letter from London of Nov. 1, 1876 by Henry S. Gillig speaks of his efforts in organizing business offices in London and Paris. One of the most interesting is from Charles Bowles, who wrote a pamphlet in 1869 on "Cosmopolitan Views of American Finance". On Feb. 17, 1879 he wrote to Appleton from Paris of establishing agencies in Italy, France, and Switzerland, of the work of Gen. Church and his engineer in

Appleton, Nathan

7

developing railroads in South America and Africa and of a Franco-American Treaty of 1879 signed by Nathan Appleton and L. Chateau.

There are a few letters in French; among them one of Aug. 28, 1869 from the very influential French journalist and writer, Emile de Girardin, and one of June, 1876, from L. Chantal concerning the passage of the Concordat by the French Assembly.

Appleton was a captain and an influential member of the Grand Army of the Republic. A number of letters concern his and others'

Appleton, Nathan

8

activities in the Edward ~~W.~~ Kinsley Post of Mass.

Appleton was a Republican, a member of the Nationalist Club, and took a lively interest in affairs in Massachusetts. Several of the letters concern Massachusetts politics. The longest letter in the collection and one of special interest was written in April, 1892, from Salt-Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, by his kinsman, John W. M. Appleton. He expresses great pleasure at Nathan Appleton's position in

Appleton, Nathan

9

regard to justice to the "Afro-American" and says he has shown Appleton's article to some of their colored people. He discusses at length his belief in compulsory voting and compares the voting in West Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina. Every vestige of slavery, he says, must be done away with. In this letter he mentions an address by Andrew F. Hilyer, an Afro-American of Washington.

The earliest letter of the collection is of value to anyone interested in the Charleston of 1850. It was written by a niece of Appleton's

Appleton, Nathan

10

when they were staying for a time in Charleston, S.C. She writes in lively fashion of a ball given by Mrs. Pringle and of the attitude of the Charlestonians to northerners and to slavery and the Constitution.

Many of the men mentioned in these letters were men of prominence. Aside from those mentioned above were the following. Pres. Arthur in a letter from John W. M. Appleton of April 8, 1892, Pres. Grant in a letter by T. H. Simmons of Jan. 5, 1877, Pres. Jules Grevy of France in a letter from Charles Bowles of Feb. 17, 1879,

Appleton, Nathan

11

Edward Follansbee Noyes, ambassador to France, in a letter from Paris by Henry Goerring in 1878; Elihu Benjamin Washburne, Sec'y. of State and Ambassador to France, in letter of Henry S. Gillig of Nov. 1, 1876; Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, in a letter from A. Coubert of Aug. 28, 1876; Edwin Forbes, noted for his Civil War etchings, in a letter from Andrew Robeson of Oct. 7, 1876; William Warren, the beloved actor of Boston, in a letter by Henry Lee, Feb. 1, 1882; and one by Appleton himself

Appleton, Nathan

12

of Sept. 23, 1882: William Warland Clapp, author and editor of the Boston Journal in a letter by Henry Lee. of Feb. 1, 1892; a Mr. Pulsifer, possibly William E. Pulsifer, publisher of Ginn and Co., in a letter by P.L. Everett, May 8, 1877; Thomas Gold Appleton, son of Nathan Appleton, an author and artist, in a letter written to him Apr. 26, 1861, by T. S. Thorndike, and one of Jan. 10, 1863 by Samuel Blatchford; Richard Henry Dana, author and lawyer, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, author, in a letter of Charles Francis Adams, Jan. 28,

1891;; a Charles Elliott, who from the context may have been Charles Eliot of Boston, John M. Forbes and Frank Higginson, both prominent Massachusetts politicians, and Col. Charles R. Codman, all in a letter of John W.M. Appleton, Apr. 8, 1892; Captain Edward Phelps Lull, naval officer and author in a letter from H. L. Howison, June 8, 1877; the generals Frederick T. Locke, in a letter from A. M. Clark, May 1, 1893, Horace Binney Sargent, in a letter from James F. Meeck, Mar. 2, 1877, Gen. Sutton, probably William Sutton, in a letter from

Appleton, Nathan

14

George S. Merrill, May 27, 1879, and Major General Emory Upton in a letter from W.W. Appleton, Feb. 28, 1878.

Among the correspondents are: Charles Francis Adams, Ethan Allen, Charles Walter Amory, Daniel Appleton, Nathan Appleton, William Henry Appleton, William Worthen Appleton, Charles C., Beaman, Jr., George Eugene Belk ap, Wilmon Whillden Blackmar, Samuel Blatchford, Charles Bowles, Anson Burlingame, Henry Charles Carey, Augustus Milton Clark [?], George W. Cullum, James

Appleton, Nathan

15

Adams Cunningham, Herbert Pelham Curtis, David
Dudley Field, De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Edwin
Forbes, John Murray Forbes, Henry F. Gillig,
Emile de Girardin, Francis Lee Higginson, Eben
Norton Horsford, Henry Lycurgus Howison,
Edward S. Huntington, William Jay, I. Appleton
Jewett, J. A. Joel, Edward Wilkinson Kinsley,
Thomas Leonard Livermore, Charles Greely,
Loring, Nehemiah T. ^{Merritt} Martin Milmore, Charles B.
Norton, Francis W. Palfrey, John Palmer, Horace
Porter, Alexander Hamilton Rice, George Muirson
Totten, Cranmore N. Wallace, Robert Charles

Winthrop, †Fernando Wood.

All of these autograph letters are from men well known in their day and some of national and international prominence. Included are letters from Samuel Blatchford, Supreme Court Justice; the diplomats Anson Burlingame and Horace Porter; the publishers, Daniel, William Henry, and William Worthen Appleton of Appleton and Co., and Henry C. Carey; the editors Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican, J.A. Joel of the Grand Army Gazette and National Guardsman, and Emile de Girardin,

Appleton, Nathan

17

editor of La Liberté and many other French papers; Edwin Forbes, artist of the Civil War, and Martin Milmore, sculptor; Charles Greely Loring, Director of the Boston Art Museum; Charles Francis Adams, prominent civic leader and historian. Francis W. Palfrey, historian, Robert C. Winthrop and other writers; prominent politicians, among them John Murray Forbes of Boston, and Fernando Wood of New York; the Rear-Admirals ~~of~~ G.E. Belknap and H.L. Howison; George M. Totten, chief engineer of the Panama R.R. and consultant for the Panama Canal; John

Appleton, Nathan

18

Palmer, Commander-in-chief of the G.A.R., and a number of well-known generals as well as influential business men and financiers, among the latter C. W. Amory, F.L. Higginson, and T.L. Livermore.

1 item added 11-7-57, is a copy of a letter of June 23, 1860 from a group of Boston men, including Nathan Appleton, to Capt. Samuel F. DuPont, asking him to invite a Japanese delegation to visit Mass. unofficially since they had declined to visit it officially.

Appleton, Nathan

19

34 items added 11-5-57. Persons mentioned in these items include: Thomas Gold Appleton, letter of Aug. 1, 1863; Romeyn Beck Ayres, letter of Sept. 8, 1864; Mrs. McCook Baldwin, letter of June 7, 1879; William F. Bartlett, letters of Aug. 27, 1876 and Jan. 18, 1877; Ole Bull (1810-1880), letter of May 29, 1877; the death of Parker Cleaveland, two newspaper clippings with letter of Oct. 15, 1858; the statue of Leif Ericsson, letter of 1877[?]; J. A. Garfield, letter of Jan. 7, 1881; Ferdinand Marie De Lesseps, letters of July 24, 1879 and Mar. 6, 1880; an Admiral Porter who may be

Appleton, Nathan

20

David Nixon Porter, undated letter; George Sykes letter of Mar. 27, 1886; and George Muirson Totten, letter of Jan. 12, 1881.

Subjects mentioned include the abolition movement, letter of Oct. 23, 1861; the metric system, letter of Mar. 9, 1877; the possibility of constructing a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, letters of Jan. 7 and 12, 1881; and the Presidential election of 1876, letter of Feb. 5, 1877.

Correspondents include the following:

Eduardo Armand-Dumaresq, William F. Bartlett, L. (?), von Beilesnola (?), Harry Washington Ben-

Appleton, Nathan

21

ham, Harry Pickering Bowditch, James?, Stanley
Brown, Alexander H. Bullock, Lucius Fairchild,
Frederick Dent Grant, Edward Daniel Hayden,
John Adam Kasson, Edward Follansbee Noyes,
Thomas Alexander Scott, Alice?, Risley Seward,
Charles Steedman, Richard Wigginton Thompson,
Charles S. Wainwright, Charles Albert Whittier,
and Anne Whitney.

See A. Forbes and J. W. Greene, The Rich
Men of Massachusetts:... (Boston, 1851), p. 11.

MSS.

2nd 45: B Applewhite, James.

Papers, 1964-1992.

5100 items.

Poet and professor of English at Duke University, Durham, N.C.

The collection is comprised of manuscripts, drafts, and proofs of poems, as well as notes, correspondence, clippings, and printed materials (including serials and anthologies). The collection documents Applewhite's work as a poet and professor of English at Duke University, including his research about Wordsworth. Manuscripts in the collection include LESSONS IN SOARING: POEMS, A HISTORY OF THE RIVER: POEMS, and RIVER WRITING: AN ENO JOURNAL.

NcD

20000228

#43533494

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 45:B Applewhite, James.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Cataloged from accession records.

*alp

1. Applewhite, James.
2. Applewhite, James. Lessons in Soaring.
3. Applewhite, James. A History of the River.
4. Applewhite, James. River Writing.
5. Duke University. Dept. of English.
6. Duke University.--Faculty.
7. American poetry--North Carolina.
8. American poetry--20th century.
9. Poets, American.

NcD

20000228

#43533494

NDHYme

MSS.

2nd 90:F, Box 4

Hume, Martin Andrew Sharp, 1847-1910.

**Correspondence, 1907 Dec. 4-1908 Feb.
9.**

9 items.

British historian.

**Letters from Hume to Mrs. Stuart
Erskine concerning suggestions for
books to be included in the Romance of
History series.**

***mjd**

**1. Hume, Martin Andrew Sharp, 1847-
1910. 2. Erskine, Stuart, Mrs. 3.
English literature--History and
criticism.**

NcD

20000228

#43533496

NDHYme

Arboré, Prasca, & Co.

Papers, 1759-1760

C

Cádiz, Spain

Section A

9 items

12-3-55

GUIDE

Arboré, Prasca, & Co. Papers, 1759-1760.

Cadiz, Spain. 9 items. Sketch

The items in this collection concern the unfortunate adventures of the sugar-laden brigantine Les Bons Amis, which was captured by both English and French corsairs during its return voyage in 1758 from Saint Dominique to Cadiz, Spain. The ship was owned by a company of French merchants led by Prasca Arboré, and was commanded successively by Captains Suquet, Tiran and Alexis Hugonin. The main document is a lengthy report (Dec. 14, 1759) made by Capt. Hugonin before Remy Thiboult, a Councilor

Arboré

2

of the King and Lt. General at the French fort of Saint Pierre on the Island of Martinique, explaining the way in which his ship and cargo (sugar & indigo) was lost, first to English, and later to French corsairs. There is also a list of the cargo of the ship brought from Europe, and sold in Saint Dominique. Other items are: an invoice signed by Capt. Tiran; a letter by Capt. Hugonin to the Company (May 22, 1760); an estimate by Arboré and others of the losses involved. The documents are written in French.

Arbós, Antonio de Gimbernát y

See Gimbernát y Arbós, Antonio de

Arbouin, Leslie O.

Papers, 1899

Cartagena, Colombia

Section A

1 item

9-16-69

Arbouin, Leslie O. Papers, 1899. Cartagena,
Colombia

The one item in this collection is a photocopy of a diary kept by Leslie Arbouin, an Englishman, while on a river boat trip up the Magdalena River in Colombia in the summer of 1899. Arbouin gave detailed descriptions of the people, towns, and wild life he encountered as he traveled on the river from Cartagena through La Dorada and Honda.

Arbuthnot, Charles

Papers, 1804-1807

London, England

XVIII-E

5 items

8-22-66

Arbuthnot, Charles, Papers, 1804-1807.
London, England

Charles Arbuthnot (1767-1850), British diplomat and politician, served as ambassador extraordinary at Constantinople, 1804-1807, and had earlier assignments in Sweden, Portugal, and at the foreign office. His administrative offices included: one of the joint-secretaryships of the treasury, 1809-1823; chief of the board of woods and forests, 1823-1828; and the chancellorship of the

Arbuthnot, Charles

2

duchy of Lancaster, 1828-1830. He became a member of the House of Commons in 1795 and after an absence served steadily from 1809 to 1831.

Four letters of 1804, 1805, and 1807, and probably also an undated one were addressed to C. R. Broughton, senior clerk at the foreign office. Arbuthnot discussed the financial arrangements and burdens of his embassy at Constantinople and appealed in 1807 for remuneration. He cited (Aug. 31, 1807) a

Arbuthnot, Charles

3

similar financial case in Lord Whitworth's
embassy at Paris in 1802-1803.

Arch, Joseph

Papers, 1873-1883

Barford, Warwickshire, England

XVIII. F

2 items

2-12-68

Arch, Joseph. Papers, 1873-1883. Barford,
Warwickshire, England

Joseph Arch (1826-1919) founded the National Agricultural Union in 1872 and served as Radical M.P. for North-West Norfolk, 1885-1886, 1892, and 1895-1900.

Arch's facsimile letter of May, 1873, was an appeal in behalf of the National Agricultural Union and a statement about the opposition to it.

On Nov. 5, 1883, he stated his opinion on the question of financial compensation for members of the House of Commons.

Archbishop of Trier

L-6351 c

Canonical and Civil Law Book, 1700's

Trier, Prussia (Germany)

171pp. Vellum 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 cm.

2-16-61

p.S.

Archdale, John

Papers, 1694-1705

London, England, and Charles Towne,
South Carolina

Nov. 5, 1933

Sept. 25, 1962

SS -. 55

76 items

1 item added,

5-17-66

Archdale, John. Papers, 1694-1705. London,
England, and CharlesTowne, S.C. 76 items.
Sketch. 7

These MSS. were originally the North Carolina (Province) Papers, 1694-1705. Actually they pertain to South Carolina, with a few references to the Albemarle region in North Carolina. The papers are the correspondence of Governor John Archdale (1642-1741), and include many of his letters. Some of the correspondents are William, Earl of Craven, Wm. Johnson, Robert Daniell, John Barksdale, Wm.

Archdale, John

2

Thompson, Jonathan Amory, John Hamilton, John Port[er?], Thomas Cary, Job Howe, and J. Boyd.

A number of maps of the early settlements around Charles Towne and of its forts and one of the Albemarle Sound region in North Carolina are included. A will of [Seth?] Sothell of Albemarle, Jan. 25, 1689, is included.

These papers are photostats of the originals in the British Museum.

1 item added, 5-17-66: Copy of Culpeper's draft of Ashley River, 1671 (filed at the beginning of this collection.)

Archer, Fletcher H. and Allen

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Archer, Fletcher Harris

D.S.

Letters and Papers. 1804-1900

Petersburg, Virginia

Cab. ~~52~~ 52

856 pieces
Nov. 19, 1936- 68 added

May 8, 1936.
(See also bound
vol. cards)

15 Vols.
3 pieces added

JUL 5 1941 9 items
4-12-50

SEE SHELF LIST

GUIDE 43 items added
1-18-52

984

ARCHER, Fletcher Harris. Letters and Papers.
1804-1900. Petersburg, Virginia. 981 items
Sketch.

Fletcher Harris Archer was born ca. 1817 in Dinwiddie County, Va., the son of Allin (b.1783) and Prudence Archer. He had six sisters, among whom were Alethea, Mattie, A. T., Martha, and Elizabeth; and four brothers, Philmer, Leroy, Allin L., and Hezekiah G. Fletcher Harris Archer attended the University of Virginia during 1840-41, and obtained a law degree. He then became a lawyer in Petersburg, Va., which profession he continued until his death except when he was away at war. He also owned about 2000 acres of land in Dinwiddie Co., Va.

ARCHER, Fletcher Harris. Sketch. (2)

By 1861 Archer had been married, but apparently his wife was dead. He evidently married again, as his widow survived him in 1903. He had at least two children, Nannie and Eliza Ann.

Archer served in the Mexican War, being commissioned a captain in the first regiment of volunteer infantry, May 23, 1846. He served in the vicinity of Monterey and Buena Vista, being stationed for a long period at Saltillo.*

Archer volunteered at the outbreak of the Civil War and served as a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army. He became mayor of Petersburg, Va., during the eighties and continued to practice law.

*see John F. Hamtramck Papers
in this Dept. - e.g. muster roll
of Jan. 1847 & passim.

ARCHER, Fletcher Harris. Sketch. (3)

Archer was a prominent Methodist, having the most outstanding library on Southern Methodism in the country. He was requested to leave it to Randolph Macon College. Archer was dead by 1903, but was alive at the age of 83 in 1900.

There are many letters in this collection written by Fletcher Archer from Mexico, and letters and papers of the Civil War Period. These papers constitute a valuable collection. The letters following the Civil War are also good, as they throw some light on the economic and legal phases of Reconstruction. Many of the Civil War papers are morning reports and subsistence returns.

Archer, F. H.

(4)

43 items added 1-18-52. Deed (1821) of Wm. Clarke to Edward Stokes of Va.; bills and tax lists of Allen Archer of Petersburg; receipt for payment by Allen Archer for the hire of a Negro boy in 1834; address delivered by F. H. Archer before the Blandford and Petersburg Masonic lodges and accompanying correspondence; articles on the defense of Petersburg in 1863; license granted to Archer in 1866 for the practice of law; letter (1879) of Maximilian Shhele De Vere of the University of Virginia and a copy of his

Archer, F. H.

(5)

will; undated reminiscences by Archer of service in the Mexican War; and manuscript poems. A copybook and some daybooks were also added.

This collection contains 3 vols. of account books, 1818-1860, of Allin Archer dealing with financial records of the Methodist Church. The 12 vols. by Fletcher H. Archer are scrapbooks, diaries, and accounts, 1861-1900. The diaries are Civil War records of Archer's service. Archer was a member of the 5th Virginia Infantry Brigade.

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Allin

S-94

~~78-1~~

Account Book, 1849

Petersburg, Va.

16 pp.

Calf

10 x 15 cm.

6-11-37

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Allin L.

S-95

~~TS-1~~

Account Book, 1859-1860

Petersburg, Va.

66 pp.

Calf

10 x 16 cm.

4-7-38

(Record of moneys paid into the
church)

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

S-97

~~TS-1~~

Account Book, n. d.

Petersburg, Va.

66 pp.

Calf

10 x 15 cm.

6-11-37

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris [?]

S-98

~~78-1~~

Account Book (Legal), 1877

Petersburg, Va.

36 pp.

Cloth

8 x 13 cm.

6-11-37

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Allin

5-93

~~79-1~~

Accounts and Notes, 1818-1828

Petersburg, Va.

248 pp.

Calf

10 x 17 cm.

4-7-38 (Brief diary together with records of
 moneys paid into church.)

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

M-99

Diary, 1861

Petersburg, Va.

104 pp. Boards & **Calf** 18 x 21 cm.
(Diary and journal of first year of the
Civil War)

6-11-37

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

M-100

Diary, 1861-1862

Petersburg, Va.

179 pp.

Calf

12 x 19 cm.

6-11-37 (Diary of a lieutenant colonel in Norfolk Department of C. S. A. Many references to prayer meetings in the army and everyday events of camp life.)

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

S-101

~~ms. 1~~

Diary, Civil War period

Petersburg, Va.

56 pp.

Calf

11 x 16 cm.

6-11-37 (Written in pencil - may have been
the original from which Archer later copied

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

L - 102

Letter Book, 1862, May (Department of
Norfolk)

Petersburg, Va.

52 pp.

Boards & Calf

20 x 31 cm.

6-11-37

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

M-103

Poems

Petersburg, Va.

48 pp.

Boards

20 x 24 cm.

6-11-37

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

M-104

Poems and other writings

Petersburg, Va.

52 pp.

Boards

9 x 24 cm.

6-11-37

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

M-106

Scrapbook, 1849-1874

Petersburg, Va.

94 pp.

Boards

14 x 23 cm.

4-7-38

(Includes manuscript poems and
speeches)

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

M-107

Scrapbook, 1864-1900

Petersburg, Va.

76 pp.

Boards

16 x 26 cm.

4-7-38

(Clippings and documents re Archer's
life)

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris

M - 105

Scrapbook

Petersburg, Va.

65 pp.

Boards & Calf

20 x 25 cm.

6-11-37 (Poems published in newspapers
 and other clippings)

Archer, Fletcher Harris

Archer, Fletcher Harris [?]

S-108

~~PS-1~~

Sermon outlines

Petersburg, Va.

186 pp.

Calf

10 x 15 cm.

6-11-37 (This volume may have belonged to the
Rev. Allen LeRoy Archer but was among
papers of Fletcher Harris Archer.)

MSS.

x

Archer, Fletcher Harris, 1817-

Papers, 1821-1898.

943 items.

Soldier and lawyer of Petersburg, Va.

Bills, receipts, legal papers, maps, and family and business correspondence of Archer. The family correspondence consists chiefly of letters written by John J. Flournay from Henderson County, Ky., during the early 1870s to Nannie Archer, his fiancée, and are descriptive of his life in Henderson and his courtship of Miss Archer. The business correspondence deals primarily with affairs in Petersburg but also includes pension correspondence relating to the War with Mexico.

Cataloged from accession records.

Unprocessed collection.

NcD 13 FEB 95 31977853 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

**Archer, Fletcher Harris, 1817-
Papers, ... (Card 2)
Addition to Fletcher Harris Archer
papers, 1804-1900.
*lbp**

**1. Archer Family. 2. Courtship--
Kentucky. 3. Petersburg (Va.)--Social
conditions--19th century. 4. United
States--History--War with Mexico, 1845-
1848. 5. Henderson County (Ky.)--
Social life and customs--19th century.
6. Genre: Maps.**

NcD

13 FEB 95

31977853

NDHYme

Archer, Stevenson, Sr.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Archer, William M.

C

Papers, 1861-1862

Richmond, Henrico Co., Va.

Section A

9 items

4-7-54

GUIDE

Archer, William M. Papers, 1861-1862. 1
Richmond, Henrico Co., Va. 9 items. Sketch

A letter written by T. P. B. Goodwin of the 2nd Regt. of Ala. Vols. from Fort Morgan, Ala, states that Gen. Jones M. Withers is in charge of that fort but he is unpopular in Mobile. Goodwin also complains about the amount of drinking by both the officers and enlisted men. in his regiment. The night before he wrote this letter he had had to help quell a riot that had been started by some drunken soldiers. There is a requisition for ordnance stores for the

Arcner, William M. Papers. Sketch. 2

13th Regt. of Ala. Vols., which on Feb. 24, 1862
was at Yorktown, Va. A letter written by Wm. H.
Perkins from that same place in May 1862 tells
of their diet of oysters and the arrival there
of four ten-pound Armstrong breech-loading guns
presented by the "Loyal Americans" in Europe.

ARCHER, William Segar

C

Letters. 1823-1847.

Amelia County, Va.

Section A

3 pieces
1 piece added

4 items

D.M. 1926

Archer, William Segar. Papers.
Amelia County, Va.

Archer (1789-1855) was born in Amelia County, Va., educated at William and Mary, and began to practice law in 1810. From 1812 to 1819 he served in the state legislature, following which he was elected to congress upon the resignation of James Pleasants. He served from 1820 to 1835 in the U.S. House of Representatives and from 1841 to 1847 in the Senate as a Whig. He died at his estate, "The Lodge", in Amelia

Archer, William Segar

2

County.

One of the letters is important as commenting on the political situation in 1846, and criticizing Polk's administration.

MICROFILM

Archives Nationales

Lettre de Vicq d'Azir au D'Ormeson,
15 Septembre, 1783

Extrait des registres de la Société
Royale de Médecine.

Both on roll with Archives de la
Seine-Inferieure.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Papers, 1862-1907

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

1 reel

7-11-61

57 items & 9 vols.

1 item & 2 vols.
added

1-25-50

(See also bound vol. cards)

Ardrey, William E. Papers, 1862-1907.
Mecklenburg County, N. C. 58 items. Sketch.

Papers and diaries of William E. Ardrey (1839-1907) cotton planter, Captain, 30th Regt., N. C. Infantry, member of North Carolina legislature, of Mecklenburg County, N. C., consisting of accounts of estates which he administered, several speeches, petitions to the legislature and a seven volume diary from 1862-1907.

Two volumes of the diary cover Ardrey's Civil War service in detail. After preliminary training near Wilmington, N. C. Ardrey was sent

Ardrey, William E.

2

to Virginia where he participated in the Seven Days Battle around Richmond (1862), the battles at Boonsboro or South Mountain (1862), Sharpsburg (1862). The diary between April and July, 1863, is missing, but it is resumed during the retreat from Pennsylvania at the Battle of Falling Waters (1863) and continues through December, 1864, during which time he saw action at Bristoe Station (1863), Mine Run (1863), Mortons Ford (1864), the Wilderness (1864), Spotsylvania

Ardrey, William E.

3

Court House (1864), and in Early's Valley Campaign (July-Oct., 1864).

The period from May 1, 1865, to Ardrey's death in 1907 is chronicled in a four volume diary of his family and farm. The daily entries are short and deal with the weather, home life, family, community life, farming operations and accounts, including a yearly summary, Methodist Church, Reconstruction, Negroes, the grange, fire insurance, four years (1894-1897) as a mining inspector in the U. S. Assay office in Charlotte, and local education.

Ardrey, William E.

4

1 item and 2 volumes added, 7-11-61: The item is a speech delivered before the County Convention in 1876, prior to the campaign in which Ardrey sought to become a member of the North Carolina General Assembly.

One of the volumes is a diary beginning on April 6, 1865, and continuing through December 25 of that same year. It deals primarily with family affairs, the weather, and crops; however, comments are made on the surrender at Appomattox, the assassination of Lincoln, and conditions in Charlotte, North Carolina, during the months immediately following the

Ardrey, William E.

5

Civil War.

The other volume is a commonplace book which begins with an account of a trip (1895) Ardrey took through the Southern states inspecting the mines of this region. He gives interesting comments on various cities on his itinerary. There are accounts of his Northern trip in 1896. The volume contains, also, quotations, recipes, financial notes, and miscellaneous memoranda.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Account Book, 1870-1888

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

49 pp.

Boards

30 x 14 cm.

Records of estates administered by William
E. Ardrey.

6-21-46

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Address on James K. Polk, n. d.

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

7 pp.

Boards

27 x 20 cm.

Address on career of James K. Polk at the
unveiling of a monument to Polk by the
Daughters of the American Revolution.

6-21-46

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Commonplace Book, 1886-1899

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

78 pp.

Cloth

15 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

7-11-61

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Diary, 1862

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

99 pp.

Boards

17 x 10 cm.

War diary.

6-21-46

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Diary, 1865

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

144 pp.

Unbound

12 x 7½ cm.

7-11-61

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Diary, 1865-1882

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

166 pp.

Boards

38 x 15 cm.

Return from Army of Northern Virginia,
family affairs, and farming activities.

6-21-46

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Diary, 1883-1890

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

160 pp.

Boards

31 x 19 cm.

6-21-46

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Diary, 1891-1905

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

182 pp.

Boards

31 x 19 cm.

6-21-46

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Diary, 1907

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

38 pp.

Boards

24 x 19 cm.

Last volume. Contains account of Capt.
Ardrey's death May 20, 1907.

6-21-46

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Ardrey, William E.

Record of Benjamin F. Morrow's Company
of C. S. A., 1861-1863

Mecklenburg County, Va.

113 pp. Mutilated 24 x 18 cm.

Records of clothing issued, wounds, deaths,
discharges, etc.

6-21-46

Aronart, William H.

^c
S 117-119

Papers, 1863-1865

Harrison County, W. Va.

3-17-39

3 vols.

(See also bound vol.
cards)

AREHART, William H. Diary. 1863-1865. Harris-
on Co. West Virginia. 3 vols. Sketch.

William H. Arehart was born and grew up near Timberville, Rockingham Co., Va. His later life was spent in Harrison Co., [West] Virginia. During the Civil War he was a member of Company H, 12th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, of the Confederate service. Much of his duty was close home. The diary describes his movements and activities, camp life, and especially records deaths of men and officers coming to his attention, as well as as notes of persons wounded and taken prisoner. In civil life Arehart was apparently a farmer.

91

S-117

Arehart, William H

C

Diary. 1863.

Harrison County, West Virginia

122 p.

Paper. 6 x 10 cm.

Mar. 17, 1939.

91

S-118

Arehart, William H

C

Diary. 1864.

Harrison County, West Virginia

150 p.

Calf

9 x 14 cm.

Mar. 17, 1939.

Arehart, William H

Diary. 1865.

Harrison County, West Virginia

60 p. Cloth. 10 x 15 cm.

[Describes movement of troops near Appomatox, April, 1865, and his return home.]

Mar. 17, 1939.

MSS.

Sec. A

Areheart, J. W.

Papers, 1862, 1865.

2 items.

South Carolina resident.

**Letter and schedule regarding the
value of Confederate and state currency
in 1862 and 1865.**

Cataloged from Guide.

bma

**1. Confederate States of America--
History. 2. Money--United States--
History. 3. Paper money--Confederate
States of America. 4. Confederate
States of America--Economic conditions.**

NcD

05 MAR 96

34308968

NDHYme

Areheart, J. W.

Papers. 1862-1865

South Carolina

Section A

2 items

JAN 25 '50

GUIDE

Areheart, J. W.

Papers.

1862-1865

South Carolina

2 items

Sketch

Letter and a schedule dealing with the
value of Confederate and state currency in
1862 and 1865.

MSS.

6th 19:B (98-0382)

Arenal, Humberto, 1927-

**A Tarzan, Con Seduccion y Engano
1991.**

1 item.

**Cuban novelist and short story
writer.**

**277 page typescript of Arenal's 1995
novel. Includes some handwritten
corrections, labeled "Segunda copia"
and "Revisada," and dated 1991.**

**Unprocessed Collection. Cataloged
from accession record.**

***dws**

1. Arenal, Humberto, 1927-	2.
Arenal, Humberto, 1927-	A Tarzan,
Con Seduccion	y Engano.
fiction--20th	3. Cuban
century.	

NcD

19980923

#39920117

NDHYme

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, Eighth Duke of

See Campbell, George Douglas, Eighth
Duke of Argyll

Aristotles

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Arithmetics

1761-1853

v. p.

26 vols.

9-30-58

1 vol. added

Numerous volumes kept by pupils, according to general practice, containing rules and illustrative examples of various arithmetical processes, extending in general from simple addition to arithmetical progressions. The twenty-six arithmetics, as follows, were sometimes part of a collection but more than often

are separate items. David Barger, 1841, Bote-tourt Co., Va.; Nelson Bost, 1850, Olive Branch, N. C.; Anne Eliza Brown, n. d., n. p.; George Pinckney Clay, 1853, Catawba Co., N. C.; William Cowan, 1795, n. p.; Alexander Cunningham, n. d., Petersburg, Va.; Michael Doub, 1809, Stokes Co., N. C.; William Ellett, 1761, N. C.; John Ferguson, 1805, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.; H. O. Flagg, n. d., n. p.; Lawrence Hatcher, 1835, n. p.; Silas Henton, 1812, n. p.; P. D. Holland, 1815-1819, Franklin Co., Va.; Mark R. Laffoon, 1808,

Surry Co., N. C.; Thomas Latta, 1807, n. p.; William Law, 1807, Darlington, S. C.; Miles S. Lawrence, 1845, Taylorsville, N. C.; John Matlock, 1837, Caswell Co., N. C.; Hartwell Motley, 1837, n. p.; Allen W. Pegram, 1834, 1841, Guilford Co., N. C., 2 vols.; James Reeves, 1828, n. p.; Abraham Rickerson, 1803, (Georgia?); Samuel V. Smaw, n. d., Washington, N. C.; John Spinks, 1832, n. p.; Ann Stevens, n. d., n. p.; John Teague, 1832, Davidson Co., N. C.; and Samuel Vines, 1829, Washington, N. C.

Arithmetics. 1761-1853.

4

1 vol. added 9-30-58: Arithmetic of Squire
Meadows, 1827-1828, Person Co., N. C.

Arkansas

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

L - 5741

Armentrout, J. C.

Ledger, 1881-1923

Stuarts' Draft, Augusta Co., Va.

115 pp. Boards 30 x 18 1-2 cm.

Mercantile accounts.

6-30-58

GUIDE

F- 5742

C

Armentrout, Thomas

Ledger, 1829-1859

South River, Augusta Co., Va.

178 pp.

Boards

39 x 15 cm.

Miller's Accounts

6-30-58

GUIDE

Armfield, Joseph S.

Papers. 1883-1886

Jamestown, N. C.

Section A

3 items

JAN 25 '50

GUIDE

Armfield, Joseph S. Papers. 1883-1886
Jamestown, N. C. 3 items Sketch.

Letters to J. S. Armfield, a gunsmith
of Jamestown, Guilford County, N. C.
relating to family affairs and an order for
making a gun from a man in Mississippi.